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Niagara Historical Society

No. 27

Names Only But Much More

Number 1 Company, Niagara

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NIAGARA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Its objects are the encouragement of the study of Canadian History and Literature, the collection and preservation of Canadian Historical Relics, the building up of Canadian loyalty and patriotism and the preservation of all historical landmarks in this vicinity.

The annual fee is fifty cents.

The Society was formed in December, 1895. The annual meeting is held on October 13th. Since May, 1896, six thousand articles have been gathered in the Historical Room—twenty-seven pamphlets have been published, eight historical sites have been marked, an Historical building erected at a cost of over $5,000, and a catalogue published.

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"Ducit Amor Patriæ"

Niagara Historical Society

No. 27

Names Only But Much More

BY

JANET CARNOCHAN

Number 1 Company, Niagara

BY

MRS. E. ASCHER

PRICE 25 CENTS

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No. 1 Company Niagara Volunteers

In the Market Square on their return from active service at Fort Erie, June 1866

NAMES ONLY BUT MUCH MORE.

(By Janet Carnochan.)

It may be thought that such lists as follow can furnish only very dry reading, but it will be found that knowledge is thus gained to be obtained in no other way. Present members of the town and others may find the names of their ancestors in different capacities, as owners of farms, town plots, members of churches, libraries, fire company, as prisoners, volunteers, pensioners, officials. In all there are forty lists, from 1782 to 1865, a period of over eighty years.

First Census of Niagara 25th August, 1782.

Taken by Col. Butler.

	No. of Persons..	Acres Cleared	Potatoes Raised Bushels· Stock.	of Grain, etc.
Isaac Dolson	7	30	24	246
Peter Secord	7	24	23	289
John Secord	5	27	19	170
James Secord	6	20	17	137
George Stuart	4	9	16	44
George Fields	4	22	15	130
John Depue	8	16	12	250
Daniel Rowe	4	6	8	70
Elija Phelps	2	8	4	40
Philip Bender	5	12	34	60
Samuel Lutz	7	18	18	120
Michael Showers	8	12	5	61
Harmonious House	7	12	13	80
Thomas McMicking ...	5	8	23	30
Adam Young	2	4	4	27
McGregor Van Every ..	2	8	3	44

One Male Slave.

Census in 1783

The sixteen families had now increased to forty-six, having forty-four houses and twenty barns. They owned 124 horses, 96 cows, 64 young cattle, 35 calves and 332 hogs. They had cleared 713 acres of woods; 123 were sown with winter wheat and 342 ready for sowing. Their names.

	Acres.		Acres.
John McDonnell	50	Isaac Dolson	50
Peter Hare	25	Elijah Phelps	50
Barnard Frey	8	Thos. Secord	40
Andrew Bradt	5	Peter Secord	25
Benjamin Pawling	8	Samuel Lutes	30
Jacob Ball	11	George Stuart	12
Peter Ball	5	George Fields	25
Robert Guthrie	30	John Depue	12
John Reilly	1	Michael Showers	20
John Coons	6	Daniel Row	12
Jacob Benner	12	Thos. McMicking	6
George Rensier	4	Ralph Johnson	7
Ezekiel Brown	4	Philip Bender	6
Joseph Robison	8	John Chisholm	25
Peter Thompson	6	Francis Elsworth	5
John McDonnell	16	James Forsyth	2
Brant Johnson	15	Thos. Millard	2
John Burch	20	Allan McDonnell	10
Anthony Slingerland	3	John Secord	50
Henry Matthes	10	Joseph Peters	18
Henry Volleck	11	John Secord, Jr.	10
Harmanous House	30	Samuel Sipes	4
Adam Young	18	G. Van Every	4

Muster Roll of Butler's Rangers, Signed by Jacob Ball, 1st Lieut., 1783.

"The Corps of Rangers commanded by Lieut.-Col. John Butler, Esq.:

Commissioned Officers:

Capt. Peter Tenbroeck, resigned 10th January, 1783.
1st Lieut, Jacob Ball.

2nd Lieut., Barron Shiffiliske, on his way to ——

Seregants.	Casualtys.
Randal McDonnell	
Moses Mount	
Daniel Young	On command to Oswego
Corporals	Casualtys.
Frederick Schram	On command to Detroit
Peter Kenny	
Peter Bower	On command to Oswego
Drummers.	Casualtys.
Robert Campbell	On command to Oswego
Abijah Bennet	
Privates	Casualty
Henry Young	
David Kindel	
Nathan Fields	
Philip Huff	
George Fields	
John Boyce	
George Shireman	
John Shaver	
Michael Showers	
John Stephens	
John Foryea	
Thomas Benson	
Michael Hatfield	
Nicholas Phillips	
Gutleph Otto	
Patrick Conway	
John Jones	
Jacob Ruehart	
Peter Davis	
John Gardiner	
John House	
John Morthy	
John McMichen	On duty
Chris'r. Higsby	On duty
Jacob Forlaw	On duty
John Showash	On duty
Cornelius Forlow	On duty

James Clendennen	On duty in garrison
Daniel Casada	On duty in garrison
John Jones	On duty in garrison
David Ogden	On command to Oswego
Peter Buckstaff	On command to Oswego
Henry Shora	On command to Oswego
Abel Sherwood	On command to Oswego
Thomas Taylor	On command to Oswego
John Goold	On command to Oswego
John George	Gone by express to Oswego
Simon Speck	Gone by express to Oswego
Gilbert Fields	On command to Detroit
John Nicoles	On command to Detroit
James Pickhard	On command to Detroit
John Stufflebem	On command to Detroit
Walter Clendennen	Gone express to Detroit
Emenuel Humphreys	On command to Detroit
Mynard Vrooman	On command to Detroit
John Harris	Prisoner of war
John Accor	Prisoner of war
John Aceve	Prisoner of war

Mustered when in the Corps of Rangers commanded by Lieut.-Col. John Butler, and ———the———the———— 1st Lieut., two Sergts., one Corpl., and twenty-three private men, allowing one 2nd Lieut., one Sgt., two Corpls., two Drummers and twenty-seven private men that are absent to pass on respitted, also allowing the commissioned, non-commissioned officers and private men and casuals to be effective for the intermediate times, as set down against their respective names above mentioned, this muster is taken for 218 days from the 3rd September, 1782, to the 9th April, '83, both days inclusive.

(It is really 219 days.—Ed.)

Farms in Township No. 1 on Niagara River and West, copied from map in Archives, Ottawa, No. 25 State papers, Sheubel Welton papers, about 1784 or earlier:

No.	
1	David Rose
2	John Chisholm
3, 4	Samuel Street
5	Elijah Phelps
6	Robert Hamilton
7	Peter Miller
8	Charles Depue
9	Jas Durham
10	Geo. Van Every
	A. Vrooman
11	Jos. Robinson
	A. Cunningham
12	Jno. Comfort
	Ramsay
13, 14	Michael Showers
15	Gilbert Fields
16	Wm. Baker
17	Richard Wilkinson
18	Nathan Fields
	H. Johnson
19	Walter B. Sheehan
20	Mrs. Guthrie
21	Isaac Swayzey
22, 23	Jno. McDonell
24	Widow Freel
25	John McDonell
26	Widow Guthrie
27	Isaac Swayzie
28	W. B. Sheehan
29	Henry Johnson
30	R. Wilkinson
31	Wm. Baker
32	
33	John Robison
35	Col. Butler
	H. Johnson
36	Jos. Robison

No.	
	A. Cunningham
37	Geo. Dowdiy
	A. Vrooman
38	Jas. Durham
39	Chas. Depuis
40	Peter Miller
41	Stephen Secord
42,43	David Secord
44, 45	Samuel Street
46	Conrad Duchman
47	David Secord
48, 49	Stephen Secord
50	David Secord
51	Col. Butler
52, 53	Stephen Secord
54	Adam Crysler
55	Solomon Quick
56, 7, 8	John Clement
59, 60	Peter Clow
61	Jas. Clement
62	Col. Butler
63, 4	Blank
65	W. B. Sheehan
66	Jas. Henesy
	And. Heron
67	Jas. Henry
	And. Heron
68	Peter Hare
	Bellenger
69	Peter Hare
	Bellenger
70	Castle Chorus
71	Roger Bradt
72, 3	Aaron Bradt
74	Wm. Mullmer
75	Daniel Cassada
76	Jno. Casselman

No.		No.	
77	Sam Van Every	121, 2, 3	Adam Vrooman
78, 9	James Clement	124, 5	Joseph Clement
80, 1	Joseph Clement	126-130	Glebe
82, 3	Jno. Clement	131	Adam Crisler
84	Joseph Brown	132-4	Joseph Page
85	Adam Crysler	135-8	Christian Warner
86	John Crysler	139	Edmund Horton
99, 100, 1	Adam Crysler	140, 1	Christian Warner
88 9	Samson Lutes	142	Jno. Collard
90, 1, 2	Peter Secord	143	Elijah Collard
93, 4, 5	Blank	140-6	Cornelius Lambert
96	Samson Lutes	147	John Clement
97, 8	Jno. Turney	148 9	Joseph Page
99, 100, 1	Adam Crysler	150-4	D
102, 3	Jno. Clement	155, 6	John Young
104, 5	Joseph Clement	157, 8	John Boyce
106	James Clement	159	Henry Harris
107, 8	Aron Stevens	160	Rich'd Springer
109	Jno. Casselman	161	Sheubel Welton
110	Dan Casada	162, 3	Wm. Vanderlip
111	Barney Cain	164	S. Vanalstyn
112	Bernard Frey	165	H. Vanalstyn
113		1*9	And. Butler
114	Barnabas Cain	170-3	Blank
115	Geo. Laurence	174, 5	D. Servos
116	Fred Maricle	176, 7	E. Collard
117	J. Young	178, 0	F. Goring
118	Jacob Sparbuck	181	Blank
119	Bernard Frey	182, 3	P. Lampman
120	Robt. Conklin	184	D. Van Every

A number of lots on this map have the words "Ticket given," showing legal possession. On the lower part at the side are the words "Lot 35, T. F. Johnson, lots 11 and 36 transferred to Joseph Brown and John Chrisler. Lot 26 transferred to Francis Freeman." The space now occupied by Oak Grove and Common marked "Lands reserved by the Crown extending to the 4-Mile Creek." In the corner bounded by the river and lake, now the town are marked Navy Hall, Ranger B., and a spot near Two-Mile Pond marked on one side Col. Butler, on the other side John Secord. Farther

on, on one side of 4-Mile Pond, Lt. Pilkington, 200 acres, on the other Jacob Servos and D. Servos; farther on, Widow Murray. Due west line is marked also. Another similar map of the same date has some of the same names crossed out and others substituted. Instead of the words "Ticket given" is the word "Certificate." The spelling of names is in some cases different.

Another map is that of Township 2, the river from Queenston to Chippawa Creek. Instead of being numbered as in Township 1, from south to north, Queenston to Niagara, this one is numbered from east to west, beginning with Thos. McMicking, a space between the two townships is marked. Major Tice. Numbers 36, 45, 50, 59, 66, 76, 83, 92 are marked "Commons," probably where Stamford Green is now, and the two Stamford churches. Several names familiar to us yet are found as Forsyth, Bender, Lundy, Thomson, Bowman, Kilman, Wilson, Burch. The mills at the Falls are marked Street's.

Parliament at Newark, 1792-5.

Legislative Council.	Assembly.
Wm. Osgoode	John Macdonell, Speaker
Jas. Baby	Nathaniel Petitt
R. Duncan	Isaac Swayzie
Wm. Robertson	Hazelton Spencer
Robt. Hamilton	Ephraim Jones
R. Cartwright	Joshua Booth
Jas. Munro	P. Vanalstine
Alex. Grant	Benj. Pawling
Peter Russell	David W. Smith
	Jno. White
	Jeremiah French
	Francis Baby
	Parshall Terry
	Hugh Macdonell
	Alex. Campbell
	Philip Dorland

E. B. Littlehales was Clerk of the Council and William Jarvis, Secretary.

Town Meeting, 1793.

At a meeting of the inhabitants, electors of the Township of Newark, on Saturday, 17th Aug., 1793, the following persons were elected for the ensuing year:

Ralfe Clench, Esq.	Town Clerk
Peter Ball, Esq.	Assessors
Adam Vrooman	
Arent Bradt	Collector
John Butler, Esq.	Town or Church Wardens
Robert Hamilton, Esq.	
Peter Lampman	
James Thomas	Pound Keepers
Arent Bradt	
William Vanderlip	
John Young	Overseers of Highway and Fence Viewers
Adam Chrysler	
Gilbert Fields	
Stephen Seacord	
Cornelius Lambert	

Subscribers to St. Andrew's Church, 23d September, 1794.

We, the subscribers, do severally promise to pay the sums annexed to our respective names for the purpose of building a Presbyterian Church in the Town of Newark, Upper Canada:

John Young	£10	D. Phelps	4. 0
Ralfe Clench	5	John Kemp	1. 0
Thos. Adams	5	Edwd. McMichael	2.10
Andrew Heron	10	Jacob Servos	1. 4
John Campbell	3. 4	Saml. Cassaday	2. 0
Robert Kerr	8	Abraham Nelles	4. 0
Eben Whiting	3	Geo. Lawrence	3. 0
Richard Springer	3. 4	Wm. Otterben	. 8
Thos. Keraghan	6. 0	Samuel Street	8. 0
And. Templeton	5. 0	Joshua Fairbank	1. 4
Wm. Lyons	3. 4	Thos. Clarke	1. 0

A. Gardiner	10. 0	Saml. Gardiner	1. 4
Danl. Baxter (work)	3	Elijah Phelps	3. 0
Wm. McClellan	4. 0	Gilbert Field	3. 0
Thos. M. Gunning .	1. 0	George Young	2. 0
Jno. Clendenning ..	1. 0	Jno. O'Neil	2. 0
Jno. Hill, Jr.	2. 0	R. Hamilton	3. 4
Fred Mason	1.12	Jno. Smith	1. 4
Jno. Burtch	10. 0	Henry Johnson	3. 4
A. McNabb	3. 4	Wm. Richard	.12
Alex. Carpenter	. 8	Jos. Haines	.10
Geo. Carpenter	. 8	Jno. Borie	1. 0
Jos. Wilson	. 8	Natl. Haines	.10
Jno. Muirhead	2. 0	Jno. Casselman	.10
Fred Lowenstein ..	3. 0	Bernard Fry	3. 4
Saml. Marther	5. 0	Jno. Cain	1. 0
Thos. Paxton	2.10	Jno. Thomas	. 8
Barnabas Cain	1. 0	Henry Klute	.12
Daniel Servos	5. 0	Saml. Van Every ..	. 8
Geo. Brayton	.16	David Van Every	. 8
Wm. Dickson	5. 0	Robert Tate	1. 0
Jno. McKay	5. 0	Benj. Robison	.10
Isaac Swayzie	10. 0	James Huss	1. 0
Jno. Jones	3. 0	David Kemp	1. 0
Jacob Ball	3. 4	John McNabb	2. 0
Andrew Pierce	10.	Adam Vrooman ...	2. 0
Arch'd Thompson ..	3. 4	Jno. Wilson	2. 0
John Chisholm	10. 0	Wm. Garner	2. 0
Johnson Butler	3. 0	Jno. Gordon	4. 0

Newark, 2nd March, 1796.

It is agreed by the congregation assesmbled in the Presbyterian Church that the pews be let to the highest bidder for one year. Choices:

The largest pews not less than £5 N. Y. C., and the smaller ones not les sthan £3.

And. Heron, No.	1..	£10	Elijah Hale	18..	6. 0
Jno. Young, Jr.	16..	10	Henry Johnson	22..	6. 0
Arch Thompson	2..	7.10	Rev. Jno. Dun	10..	7. 5
Col. Butler	20..	7.10	Jno. Marakle	19..	5.15
Dan. Servos and Dr. Kerr	9..	8.10	Thos. Adams	23..	3.18
Jno. McKay	4..	6. 0	Wm. Dunbar	3..	6.10
Jno. Jones	21..	7. 10	Jno. McKay, one seat in	14..	.16
And. Templeton	12..	5.10	Nichols Kluckenberger, one seat in	14..	.16
Jno. McNabb	7..	7.10	Jno. Kemp, one seat in	3..	1. 0
Geo. Young	15..	7.10			
David Kemp	13..	5.. 5			
W. Johnson Chew	5..	5.10			
Peter Ball, Esq	17..	6. 0			
Geo. Lawrence	2..	7. 0			
Geo. Young	24..	6. 0			£149.15

Pews let from 1st Oct., 1802.

No.	1	Andrew Heron	£6. 5. 0
	2	Mrs. Ann Lyons	4. 7. 6
	3	Messrs. Grier and Sutherland	4. 7. 6
	4	Messrs. John and Aleck Stewart	3.15
	5	Messrs. Wm. and Jas. Crooks	3.15
	6	Mr. John Eccleston, Gerrit Slingerland and Geo. Cain	4. 7. 6
	7	Mr. Jno. McFarland and Ralfe Clench	5. 0.0
	8	Messrs. John and Colin McNabb	8. 5. 0
	9	Robt. Kerr, Esq., D. Servos	5. 6. 3
	10	John Dun	4. 7. 6
	12	John Young (minister)	3. 8. 3
	15	Wm. Dorman, S. Cassada	4. 7. 6
	16	Messrs. Alick Gardner and William Miller	7.10.

17	B. Kemp, D. Hartman and Wagstaff	3.15
18	John Kemp	3.15
20	The heirs of the late Col. Butler	3.15
21	Bernard Frey, Jno. Jones and Jno. Young	3.15
23	Jno. Grant	3.15
24	Martin McLellan and Geo. Young	3.15

Town Lots in Newark, 1795.

Letter from John Small re lots in Niagara:

"Council office, 11th May, 1795. Sir—I have duly received your letter. The following is the substance of such information as I am able to give you respecting the town lots in Newark:

Lot No. 146—Dr. Holmes quoted, Aug. 30th, 1794.
" " 145—John Levi Jacobs, Aug. 30th, 1794.
" " 107—George Young, Aug. 30th, 1794.
" " 239—Nath. Donovan, Sept. 13th.
" " 186—A. Stewart, June 6th.
" " 151—Chris. Robinson, July 27th.
" " 189—R. Richardson, July 17th.
" " 147—Geo. Hill, Aug. 16th.
" " 152—Com. Belton, Sept. 13th.

The foregoing grants are extracted from minutes on their several petitions. There are now the following petitions in the Council Office:

Lot.	No.	Lot.	No.
188	Wm. Stoan	139	A. Thompson
41	Sam Cassidy	137	R. Simpson
21	John Hutchings	16	Jno. Gordon
138	Dan. Servos	48	Thos. Adams
154	S. Shepherd	231	Geo. Lawe, Jr.
200	Wm. Orr	275	A. Allen
163	P. Everett	243	H. Klingerbrunn
140	E. Hale	230	Elijh. Johnson
51	M. McLellan	50	Geo. Campbell
276	Widow Sparba ks	46	R. Thompson
47	Geo. Adams	97	R. Kemp.
156	Jno. Young	155	J. McKay

And one for Rufus Walbridge without specification.

On the old plan in my possession the following names are inscribed:

Lot No.	
1	F. Crooks
2	S. Secord
3	W. Jarvis
4	J. Pawling
5	H. Weishuhm
6	Anw. Thompson
7	D. Cassady
8	T. Butler
9	P. Ten Broeck
10	J. Ten Broeck
11	N. Ten Broeck
12	Mrs. Johnson
13	Jos. Clement
14	Jno. Clement
15	M. Bradt
16	T. Redfort
17	J. Clendinnen
20	Ann Thompson
21	Mrs. A. Brandt
22	Jas. Dnucan
23	Jno. Daly
24	Jno. Flack
25	Wm. Molyneux
26	Jno. Darling
27	Robt. Kerr
28	Eliza Thompson
29	Alex. Gardiner
30	B. Hardison
31	Geo. Forsyth
32	Jail
33	The Lodge
34	A. Heron
35	Jas. Muirhead
36	Ang. Jones
37	P. M. Fortier
38	Johnson Butler
39	B. Cain

Lot No.	
40	M. Camp
41	I. Frooman
42	A. Vroman
43	J. Campbell
44	J. Chisholm
45	J. Camp
46	H. Chapman
49	J. Mansfield
52	J. McKay
53	C. Field
54	S. Cassady
55	A. Templeton
56	A. Templeton
57	J. Fitzgerald
58	J. Farquhaim
59	A. McNabb
60	A. Cunningham
61	J. Ramsay
62	P. Secord, Sr.
63	J. Crooks.
64	D. Secord
65	Maj. Smith
66	J. A. Smith
103	M. Smith
104	D. W. Smith
67	John Jones
68	G. Bradshaw
69	D. Camp
70	W. McLellan
71	Peter McBride
72	Peter Cain
73	W. B. Peters
74	Jno. Haddock
92	Jas. McBride
95	T. Peters Jarvis
96	Wm. Jarvis
97	Simon McNabb

Lot	No.
98	Jas. Robinson
99	Peter O'Kerr
100	Jas. Park
101	Patrick Colgan
	Jas. Ruball
102	Thos. Paxton
103	Jno. Burch
106	————
107	G. Young
108	M. Donell
109	Jas. McLoughlin
110	Dan Servos
111	David Burns, Esq.
112	Davenport Phelps
	Wm. Reynolds
113	Brandt Johnson
11 4	Ralfe Clench
115	Isaac McMichael
116	Edw. McMichael
117	Rich Davis
	P. R. Walbridge
118	Oliver Gahagan
135	Garrett Slingerland
136	Derrick Slingerland
137	Stephen Coon
138	Geo. Ransier
141	D. Phelps
142	Jas. McCaulay
143	Pat. Reid
144	Thos. Stewart
145	Burgoyne Camp
147	Geo. Hill
148	Robt. Hamilton
149	A. McDonell
150	Jas. McDonell
151	Chris Robinson
152	Commodore Belton
153	Jas. McLaughlin
155	Jno. McNabb
156	Jno. Ferguson
159	Jacob Waldron
184	Presyterian
157	Church
158	and
183	Parsonage
160	Andrew Ransier
185	Robt. Stewart
186	Arch. Stewart
187	Chas. Danby
189	Wm. Dixon
190	Thos. Dixon
191	Alex. McDonell
192	Helena McDonell
193	Jas. Clerk
194	W. Butler Sheehan
195	John Smith
196	H. McDonell
198	Lewis Grant
199	Robt. Stewart
201	Jno. Hitchcock
202	Miles Hitchcock
212	Silas Cook
213	Isaac Swayzie
214	Geo. Mayne
227	Aaron Bradt
232	Jno. Lane
233	Geo. Irwin
234	Allen McDonell
235	Wm. Johnson
237	Robt. Pilkington
238	Jos. Adams
239	Math. Donovan
273	J. Clause
274	Colin McNabb
278	Nat. Barman
279	Thos. Ridout
280	Ben Van Every
281	Jno. Van Every
282	Watts Slingerland
324	Anthony Robinson
325	Humphrey Waters
368	Jno. Waters
412	Corner of the town

From Internal Evidence, 1800.

In a map copied from the Patent Office, Parliament Buildings, many of the same names appear as in the list of 1795, with few alterations, and instead of the blank spaces, nearly all the lots have namesinserted. The alterations are given, and additions:

Lot		Lot	
1	A. Auldjo	64	W. Dickson
4	W. Jarvis	65	
5	J. Stephen	66	D. W. Smith
6	S. Heron	103	
7	Ann Lyons	104	
8	R. Addison	69	D. Camp.
16	J. Gordon	70	W. McClellan
17	R. Cockerell	71	T. McBride
18	R. Kemp	72	P. Cain
19	D. Kemp	73	S. P. Jarvis
21-3	J. Daly	75	
25	J. Cain	76	Reserve
26	R. Kerr	93	Grammar School
27	J. McKay	94	Grammar School
28	A.McDonell	77	W. Wilcocks
	E. Thompson	78	C. Wilcocks
29	M. Wallace	79	
30	J. Jones	80	Reserve
	E. Thompson	89	For Hospital
32	R. Kerr	90	
33	W. Dickson	83	Reserved
39	B. Cain (1793)	84	IsabelIla Campbell
40	M. Kemp	85	
41	D. Cassady	86	
44	Hartman	91	J. Tenbroeck
46	R. Thompson	95	W. B. Peters
47	G. Adams	97	A. Stewart
84	T. Adams	98	Jas. Robinson
49	P. De Jardin		John McKay
50	G. Campbell	99	P. O'Karr
51	M. McLellan	101	J. Russell
52	Heirs of A. Rogers(1820)	102	J. B. Jones
62	P. Secord	105	W. & J. Crooks
	W. Dickson	106	I. Hill
		108	A. Heron

Lot No.	
	J. N. Voest
109	P. Benville
110	C. McNabb
115	J. Hurst
119	W. Pickard
120	H. Bowman
122	J. D. Martindale
131	
123	F. McDougall
124	R. McDougall
125	
126	Reserved
117	
128	
129	D. Price
130	Reserved, Hospital
132	G. Connolly
	G. Munro?
133	P. Heron
134	G. Derby
137	D. Heron
138	Servos
139	A. Thompson
140	E. Hale
143	C. McNabb.
145	W. Claus
146	E. C. Campbell
	(W. Holmes)
151	W. Dickson
152	A. Thompson
154	S. Shepherd
156	P. Ball
157	R. Kerr
158	J. Muirhead
183	In trust for
184	Presbyterian Church
159	J. Servos
161-2	T. O. Page
163	P. Averill
164	J. Tyler
165	T. Cooper

Lot	
166	I. Davis
167	B. C. Beardsley
169	In trust for
170	use of Hospital
171	
172	Reserved
173	J. Edwards
76	F. Waddell
179	J. Rock
180	T. O. Page
182	Jas. Boulton
185	C. Duggan
186	A. T. to W. Dickson
188	W. Stone
194	I. Hill
195	J. Small
197	R. Nichol
198	W. Crooks
200	J. B. Clench
203	
204	Reserved
225	
226	
205	J. Dunn
224	
207	Rev. E. Burke
208	Reserved for Hospital
209	J. McKay
210	P. De Jardin
211	S. Usher
213	W. Chewett
214	
217	J. Knox
218	J. DeCew
218	J. Wray
220	R. Hatt
221	H. Clerot?
222	J. Hoghterlin
223	Arnold
225	J. Powell
226	

Lot	
228	W. Carver
229	J. Hutchins
230	E. Johnson
231	G. Lawe (1795)
232	J. Lane
235	D. Deamud
236	J. Whitten
239	E. Andrews
240	N. Klengenbruner
241	A. McDonell (1795)
242	J. Flint (1-3)
243	A. McLaughlin
244	J. Turney
245	A. Creen
246	P. Stewart
247	
248	A. D. Creen
269	
270	
249	W. Winterbottom
250	
267	W. Winterbottom
268	
251	S. Thompson
252	J. Clement
253	D. McDonel
254	R. Flack
264	B. Frey
265	J. Clement
266	
271	A. D. Creen
272	
275	A. Allan
276	The widow Sparbanks
277	J. Hill
278	N. Barnum
283	A. Bowman
284	M. Wardell
285	V. Scram
286	J. McGlashan

Lot	
287	J. Collins
289	I. Hurst
290	G. Porter
291	A. D. Creen
293	
313	A. D. Creen
314	
293	W. D. Powell, Jr.
294	J. Cain
295	Geo. Wilson
296	P. McBride
309	Peter McM.
310	Peter McMicking (1797)
311	F. Smith
312	G. Turney
315	A. Bradt
316	A. Douglas
317	D. McPherson
318	Peter Osha
319	R. Richardson
320	A. Fletcher
321	C. Thomas
322	J. Bowman
323	W. D. Miller
324	W. D. Miller
325	H. Waters
326	J. Ellis
327	J. Costelo
328	S. Winterbottom
329	J. McEwen
330	Jas. Crooks
331	Wm. Claus
332	C. Claus
333	Jas. Ball
334	Jo. Ball
335	Jac. Ball
336	A. Hatt
337	A. Butler
338	Robt. Gray
356	Robt. Gray

Lot		Lot	
357	J. Baby	365	Joseph ———
358	P. Ball	366	T. Mathews
359	Geo. Ball	367	(1795)
360	Jac. Ball	371	Maley
361	C. McDonell	377	A. D. Creen
362	T. Butler	378	
363	W. Powers	379	
364	E. McBride	380	

(1800)

Map from which this was copied was torn at the top and right side, so that many numbers are omitted.

Members of Agricultural Society, 1792-1805.

We find that Governor Simcoe was the President in 1792; D. W. Smith, Vice-President. The Governor subscribed ten guineas annually. At the dinner, a silver snuff box, ornamented with a horn of plenty on the lid, was held alternately by the members. The Society possessed a valuable library of fifty expensive books, which in 1805 became the property of the Niagara Library. The members were:

Governor Simcoe
D. W. Smith
Rev. R. Addison
Robt. Kerr
Geo. Forsyth
Hon. R. Hamilton
C. MacNab
Hon. Wm. Dickson
Dr. Muirhead
Thos. Butler
Jno. Symington
J. Edwrds
Ralfe Clench
J. MacNab
J. A. Ball
L. Clement
Miss Crooks
Warner Nelles
J. Warren
S. Street
Capt. Usher
Geo. Ball
A. Nelles
J. Kirby
Dr. Sumner

Law Society, 1797.

The Law Society of Upper Canada met on the 17th July, 1797, at Wilson's Hotel, Newark. An Act had been passed 9th July, 1794, allowing the Lt. Governor to license such as were well qualified to act as Advocates and Attorneys. From what we know several of them had no legal education. Those present were:

John White
Angus McDonell
Christopher Robinson
W. D. Powell
Nicholas Hagerman
Robert D. Gray
James Clark
Allan McLean
Alexander Stewart
R. C. Beardsley

Niagara Library, 1800.

In an old leather bound book, the leaves yellow with age, found by a fortunate accident in St. Andrew's Church, are the records of this the first library in Upper Canada, showing that the people of that day valued good literature, as the catalogue of 1000 volumes shows more solid reading than that of the present day. Also showing that the Agricultural Society had a library of fifty valuable works, and these were in 1806 added to the Niagara Library. The records go on to the year 1820, when the books became the property of Andrew Heron, to whoma large sum was owing.

Niagara Library, 8th June, 1800.

Sensible how much we are at a loss in this new and remote country for every kind of useful knowledge, and convinced that nothing would be of more use to diffuse knowledge amongst us and our offspring than a library supported by subscription in this town, we, whose names are hereunto subscribed, hereby associate ourselves together for that purpose and promise to pay annually a sum not exceeding four dollars, to be laid out on books as agreed upon by a majority of votes at a yearly meeting, to be held by us in this town on the 15th August annually, when everything respecting the Library will be regulated by the majority of votes.

Andrew Heron
John Kemp
John Boyd
John Young
John McClellan
John Burtch
Hugh McLaren
Wm. Dorman
Martin McLellan
Thomas Kerr
John Young
Arch Thomson
Thos. Olway Page
Wm. Drake
Wm. Musgrove
Silvester Tiffany
Burgoyne Kemp
John Harrold
John Chisholm
John Hardy
John Reilley
Ebenezer Cavers
Peter Thomson
John Wilson
Peter McMicking
George Keefer
George Young
John Smith
G. Drake
Wm. Hodgkinson
John Jones
Alex. Stuart
Peter Ten Broeck
Transferred to J. T. B.
J. McFarland
John Hill, Jr.
Benjamin Pawling
Robert Nelles
Daniel Seross
John De Cow
J. Murray

This list of forty-one proprietors is followed by a later one of thirty-four, making in all seventy-five down to 1820:

George Forsyth
Robert Kerr
John Wales
Charles Selick
Colin McNabb
Wm. Ward
T. Butler
Wm. McClellan
Alex. McKie
Wm. Mann
George Havens
John McEwan
John Powell
Robert Weir
R. Hamilton
Wm. Dickson, A. C.
Jas. Muirhead, A. C.
Thomas Powis
Thomas Butler A. C.
Isaac Swayzie
John Symington, A. C.
Israel Burtch
John Ten Broeck
John Silverthorn
John McNabb
John Robertson
George Read
Robert Matthews
Dr. West
J. P. Clement
James Secord
Wm. Musgrove
R. C. Cockerell
Tubal Parr
Ensign Barnard
Wm. Claus

List in 1802 of those who do statute labour in Town and Township from Queenston to Niagara:

Hon. R. Hamilton
Adam Vrooman
Jas. Durham
Arch. Cunningham
Jas. Brown
Gilbert iFelds
Jno. Kemp
Harry Johnston
Gen. Count de Puisaye
Isaac Swayzie
Jno.McFarland.
Jno. Wilson
J. McKay
C. Pearse
J. Hart
B. Canby
C. Sayenue
Jno. Ten Broeck
S. Van Scharek
J. Knox
W. Gamble
J. Coiffn
B. Cain
W. Miller

Under A. Heron, Navy Hall to 4 Mile Creek and Black Swamp:

W. J. Chew
D. Price
Wm. Dickson
W. Crooks
J. Crooks
J. Dun
A. Stewart
J. Muirhead
G. Drake
Mrs. Lyons
Herold
Dorman
Fields
S. Cassaday
Boyd
Boyd
Greenfel
Steele
Edwards
Bradshaw
Thompson
Hurst
Kinsela
Purdy
Wallace
G. Forsyth
J. Symington
Johnston
Coon
Wemp
Butler's farm
J. Ball
McArthur
Bouville
Wolff
Clark
Wilson
D. Kemp
Spencer
Firth
Stewart
Whitten
Claus
Waters
Butler
Geo. Ball
Peter Ball
Jno. Youn gat Mr. Gardners
S. Tiffany
R. Kerr
J. Clark

Under Mr. Heron's deputy, from front of Town to lands of T. Butler, to West line road:

Capt. Pilkington
Thos. Butler
G. Slingerland
Samuel Cox
J. Freel
Thompson
Bellinger
Lane
Pritchard
Deveneth
Canute
Winterbottom
Adams
Donaldson
Rose

Under Capt. Frey, along Lake Road to Grantham:

Cavers
Rev. R. Addison
McCan
Servos
Butler
Secord
Secord
Davenport
Ackley
Davidson
Smith
Fleming
McBride
Cain
Burgoyne Kemp.
J. Egleston
Barton
Musgrove
R. Clench
Daily
Murphy.

St. Andrew's Church, 6th Sept., 1803.

Andrew Heron will continue to keep pew No. 1 at £10

No. 7, Jno. McFarland	8
Half 16, Wm. Miller	5.00
Seat in 24, Geo. Young	6. 0.0
21, Bernard Frey	6. 0.0
Half 9Robert Kerr	4. 0.0
J. Muirhead	3. 0.0
5, Wm. and Jas. Crooks	6. 0.0
Same, J. and Colin McNabb	10. 0.0
Half 6, John Eaglesum	3.10.0
Half 2, Peter Ball	4. 0.0
Half 4, Alex. Stewart	3. 0.0
15, John Knox (seat)	.16.0

Knox's Tavern, 7th January, 1804. A meeting holden this day, Mr. John Young, 4-Mile Creek, Moderator; and Ralfe Clench, Clerk of meeting. Present:

Jno. Young, Moderator
Ralfe Clench, Clerk
Robt. Kerr
Jno. McNabb
Isaac Swayzie
Bernard Frey
Wm. Miller
Jno. McFarland
Jno. Wagstaff
Jno. Ecclestone
And. Heron
Alex. McKee
Martin McLellan
Jno. Kemp.
Jno. Grant
Jno. Young, minister

Trustees elected 7th Jan., 1804:

Jno. Young, 4-Mile Creek
Jno. Grier
Robt. Kerr
Robt. Kemp
Jno. Grier
And. Heron
Martin McClellan
Jno. Grant
Jno. McFarland
Jno. Wagstaff

Pews let in 1809:

A. Heron
A. Gardiner
J. Grier
J. Jones
J. Eaglesum
F. Waddle
R. Donalson
A. Durham
R. Clench
Wm. Kane
J. McEwan
R. Kemp
R. Thompson
J. Wagstaff
B. Frey
A. McKie
— Milton
S. Bunting
J. Crookes
G. Young
P. Ball
P. Welsh and Hartman
A. Rogers
Wm. Dorman
Dr. Young
Geo. Young
S. Cassaday
Jno. Wilson
Jas. Muirhead
Thos. Butler
Johnson Butler
Sam. Burch
Wm. Miller
D. Price
S. Bachelor
C. Wield
Jas. Nulen
J. Ball
J. Crooks
C. M. Reilley
Plim Howell
Mrs. Deamorx?
Josiah Brown
And. Brady

List of losses claimed on houses burned in Niagara and outskirts , Dec. 13th, 1813, by American army when leaving:

Isaac Swayze, house and barn	£ 200
William Dickson, brick house	1000
M. McLellan, house and stable	100
M. Bellenger, barn	125
Castel Chorus, barn	125
T. Butler, House, stable, barn	200
J. Butler, house ,stable barn	350
J. Secord, house, stable, barn	1200
P. Ball, house, stable barn	800
J. Crooks, house, stable, barn	625
G. Lawe, house, stable, barn	200
T. Merritt, house, stable barn	400
Rev. Mr. Burns, house	60
J. McKay, barn	60
J. Symington, house, etc.	400
J. Clark, house	400
R. Clench, house and stable	150
Dr. Holmes, house	100
Dr. Kerr, house and stable	650
Mrs. E. Thompson, 2 houses	500
A. McKee 2 houses.	600
Mrs. Forsyth, house, etc.	1250
G. Slingerland	200
J. Eggleston, 3 houses	750
A. Rogers	£ 400
S. Bunting	100
D. Hartman	100
Children of J. Kelly.	150
P. de Jordan	100
Mrs. Rose Fields	750
C. Gessean, 2 houses	400
D. Secord, house of John	200
Mrs. Wright	150
Tstate of Fitzgerald	100
J. Grier	750
Jno. Young	1000
Jas. Crooks	1000
W. Dickson	1000
Estate of J. Emery	1000
J. Edwards	500
Mrs. Bradshaw	160
Jas. Rogers	250
Mrs. Frey	300
J. Saunders	100
Jas. ———	50
Estate of D. Phelps	100
Colonel P	600
Estate of C. McNabb	50
S. Cassady	150
J. Monroe	200
E. Vanderlip	1000
Mrs. Hill	500
A. Garner	450
Maj.Campbell's estate	350
F. Waddle estate	350
J. Clark estate	200
Col. Claus	1000
Jno. Powell	300
Mrs. McBride	300
J. Adlem	25
Estate of J. Jones	750

joined the enemy

T. Powis, 2 houses..	1250	W. W.	250
Dr. Muirhead	500	J. Wagstaff	250
Mrs. Stewart	500	J. Doty	375
McKean & McEwan	1000	P. Howell	500
A. Heron	00	S. Thompson	750
W. Dorman	150		

In Niagara, 80 houses, barns, stables. This, of course, does not include government buildings, churches, jail, court house, etc.

19th June, 1813.

List of non-combatants who were made prisoners. in spite of the promise given. Hon. Wm. Dickson writes from Albany, 14th Aug., 1813, describing the journey of 300 miles in 57 days:

Wm. Dickson, Barrister	Jacob Ball, Farmer
Jno. Symington, Merchant	Jno. Crooks, Clerk
Jos. Edwards, Merchant	Jas. Crooks, Merchant
Jas. Muirhead, Surgeon	Jno. Decew
Andrew Heron, Merchant	R. Kerr, Surgeon
Jno. Grier, Merchant	J. Baldwin
J. McFarland, Boat builder	T. Powis, Merchant
Ralfe Clench, Clerk of Peace	Williams
Jno. Powell, Registrar	J. Bradt
Geo. Lane, Usher to L. C.	Jones
Jno. McEwan, Merchant	

Buildings burned and destroyed in St. Davids by General Brown's Army, 19th July, 1814:

David Secord, 3 houses barns, mill	£2240	Widow Secord, house	£ 500
Rich'd Woodruff, house, shop	300	Widow Bunting, barn	75
Widow Clement, house, barn	600	David Secord, house, etc	375
Widow Lowell	200	Samuel Boyd, house	250
Timothy Street, houses shop	430	Estate T. Bunting ..	200
Jacob Lutz, house	125	John Collard, house...	436
			£5731

Burned by accident by our troops:

Joseph Brown, River road	£ 250	James Rogers, Queenston	£ 350
Mr. Hamilton's Queenston	2000	John Fanning, Chippawa	700

Burned by order of the commanding officer:

Thos. Cumming's houses and store, Chippawa	J. J. Lefferty, house
	Morningstar house, Black Creek.

Niagara Frontier houses burned:

Elijah Phelps	£300	Benjamin Hardison	£400
James Cooper, house	300	Alex. Douglas, 2 houses	600
John Knox, house	200	Henry Warren, house, store	450
— Johnson, house	200	H. Alexander	450
Thos. Lundy	300	Jeremiah Kettle	150
Philip Bender	400	Messrs. Hamilton & Co., storehouse	
John Muirhead	300		
James Macklem	750		
Christian Riselay	400	Messrs. Grant & Kirby storehouse	
Alex. Douglas	400		
Henry Trout, ferry	200	Robt. Hamilton, barns, etc.	
John Warren, ferry	250		

Burned by accident by our troops:

Jos. Brown, River road.	£ 250	Jas. Rogers, Queenston	£ 350
Mr. Hamilton, Queenston	2000	John Farming, Chippawa	700

Pensioners for War Losses.

Found in Niagara Spectator May 23d, 1817.

Supplementary list of widows and children admitted as pensioners between 18th September last list, and 31st Dec., 1816, whose husbands or fathers have died from disease contracted while on militia service during the late war, with sums accruing to them respectively. Also of persons disabled by wounds received in actual service or from accidents while on duty.

Children of John Overholt, William Cole; widows of George Couck, Robert Wilkerson, Jonathan Hagar, Colin McCollum, John Stahl, Samuel Pew, Uriah Petit.

Disabled	Disabled
James Secord	Adam Stull
George Adams	John Bryant
Lewis Clement	Frederick Thompson
Alexander Rose	Daniel Stewart
Angus McDougal	Joseph Long
Daniel McCollum	Peter Lampman
Donald Cameron	Geo. Chase

These were wounded at Queenston, Fort George, Chippawa, Lundy's Lane, Fort Erie, St. Davids respectively, the sums owing to them ranging from $40 to $84, the Provincial currency dollar being five shillings.

Map of Town Used by C. L. Hall after 1826.

1	McCormick	31	Forsyth
2	Forsyth	32	Gardiner
3	Symington		
4	Symington	33	Eaglesum
5	Evans	34	McKee
7	Evans	35	Muirhead
9	Stewart	36	Stewart
10	McC.	37	McKewen
15	R. Clench	38	M. Dobie
16	Daly	39	M. Dobie
17	J. G.	41	Morsyth
19	D.	45	Rogers
20	J. Stocking	46	J. Ball
21	J. Dale	47	McKuen
22		48	Hall
23			
24	Gesso	49	Hall, Crysler
25	Winterbottom	50	McKuen
26	& Co.	51	A. Crysler
27	Rose	52	Rogers
28	Melville	54	Cassady
29	McKee	55	Muirhead
30	Breaken	56	Secord

Wilson
57 Estate of
58
59 Fitzgerald
60 Douglas
Grier
61 Young
62 oung
63 J. Crooks
64 J. Crooks
R. E. Burns

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65 Market
66 Reserve
67 J. Young
68 P. M. Long
69 Cassady
70 J. Wilson
71 McB.
72 J. C. Ball
Jno. Crooks
75 Reserve
76 Reserve
77 to 84 Blank
except
82 B. Kennedy
88 D. McDougall
R. M. C.
89 to 96 Blank
97 J. Crooks
98 Gordon estate
99 McArdle
R. Kay
100 R. Cameron
H. H. Smith
Mrs. Fry
101 Jas. Jones
102
103 Govt. Reserve
104

---

105 J. Crooks

107 P. M. Ball
109 D. McDougall
110 Varey
111 Pilkington
112 Collard
113 R. Clench
114 R. Clench
116 P. M. Ball
117 John Secord
118 John Secord
129 Claus Estate
131 Copeland
132 Muirhead
133 Bogardus
Heron
135
136 John Secord
137 John Crooks
139 Chas. Koune
140
141 Tiffany
142 D. McDougal
143 Macnab Estate
144 S. Walsh
145 J. Clark
146 Dr. Holmes
147 Hill
148 J. Crooks

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149 E. C. Campbell
150 "
151 Waddle
152 "
154 Methodist Church
155 Burns
156 Koune
157 Pres.
158 Reserve
164 Bright
167 B. C. Beardsley

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183 Pres.

184 Reserve
185 Grier
186 W. Dickson

---

193 Estate of
194 W. Claus
195 G. Forsyth
196 "
197 "
198 "
200 J. B. Clench
203 Govt. Reserve
204
209 Crooks
210 "
213 "
214 "

---

217 Crooks
218 "
219 "
220 "
225 Govt.
226 Reserve
227 Dickson Estate
228 Dean Estate
231 Estate of
232 Geo. Forsythe
233 "
234 "
235 Estate of
236 W. Claus
237 "
238 "
239 Eaglesum
240 "
241 Shaw
242 "
243 Muirhead
244 "
245 Govt.
246 Reserve
247 "
248 "
249 "
250 "
252 Clement

---

264 J. C. Ball
271 Govt.
272 Reserve
273 J. Mc B.
274 "
275 Holmes
276 Riley
277 Eaglesum
278 Miller & Eaglesum
279 Estate of
280 Jno. Powell
281 Whitten
282 Miller
283 R. Miller
285 Geo. Houghton
287 Scott
288 "
291 Govt.
292 Reserve
294 Jno. Crooks
296 R. Taylor

---

312 R. Cassady
313 Govt.
314 Reserve
316 Douglas
317 H. J. Boulton
318 D. N.
320 G. Houghton
322 R. Miller
324 W. D. Miller
325 Estate of
326 Waters
328 S. Winterbottom

329 Est. of McEwen
330 Estate of H. Waters
331 Estate of
332 W. Claus
333 Geo. Ball
334 "
337 J. Clement

359 Geo. Ball
360 "
361 S. M. Coster
363 H. Waters

366 W. B.
367 C. Corus
368 E. Waters
369 Estate of
370 W. Claus
371 "
372 "
375 J. Vanflet

407 J. Jobbitt
409 to 412 Estate of W. Claus

St. Andrew's Church, 2nd January, 1826.

We, the inhabitants of the Town and Township of Niagara, in the Province of Upper Canada, being much in want of a respectable and regular ordained Presbyterian clergyman in the Town, have heard with unfeigned gratitude that a society has been organized in the City of Glasgow and its vicinity, of which the Right Honorable the Earl of Dalhousie is patron, for the laudable and benevolent purpose of selecting and sending to British America clergymen of the Church of Scotland and of assisting in defraying their expenses to this country and also of contributing for their salaries when here as far as their funds will admit. Therefore we, the subscribers, whose names are hereunto subscribed, alive to the obligations which such disinterested charitable offers impose on the Presbyterians of this devoted place, most willingly promise to pay yearly and every year such sums of money as are opposite to our respective names, to such persons as may be by us chosen at a meeting to be duly notified by a majority of votes for the use of any clergyman that may be sent to us by the same Society after due application has been made and to commence at the time the said clergyman embarks for this country, and to continue to be paid half yearly as long as the said clergyman shall discharge the duties of our pastor in a proper manner in all things as a clergyman of the Church of Scotland ought to do in the various discharge of his sacred functions, or until we, the subscribers, shall or may remove out of the Town or Township..

Subscribers:

J. Muirhead
John Grier
A. Heron
Robt. Dickson
John Crooks
W. D. Miller
A. R. McKay
John Tannehill
T. Butler
John Whitten
Jacob Dockstader
John J. Daly
Jacob Canniff
Jos. Williams
Wm. Daly
Wm. Simpson
Charles Koune
Jared Stocking
Agnes Rogers
Wm. King
Saml. Cassady
Math. Cathline
Alex. Hutton
R. M. Long
Math. Dobic
Jas. Muirhead, Jr.
Robt. Hamilton
Wm. Clark
Jno. Ross
Adam Crysler
Boyle Traverse
Wm. Telfer
Robt. Gray
Edw. McBride
F. Raymond
Robt. Cannon
Joseph Alleyn
John Munro
Wm. Muirhead
Jno. S. Thomas
Chester Culver
Lewis Clement
Robt. Miller
Wm. Wynn, Jr.
John Kidd
David Thorburn
Francis Hall
Jos. Hamilton
John Hamilton
Jane Janes
John B. Connolly
John Campbell
Saml. Nisbet
Saml. Potts
Benj. Hooper
Wm. Burgess
John Janes
Geo. Winterbottom
Robert Cathcart
Abraham Boice
Richard Hancock
Chas. Richardson
R. M. Crysler
Thos. Mason
Jas. Lockhart
Jno. Wagstaff
Isaac Swayze
Strang & Jackson
Asa Peck
C. McNeillage
Chittenden & Woodruff
And. Heron, Jr.
Mrs. Jno. Young
Kenneth McDougal
Jos. Whitney
John Shiber
Jno. Eaglesum
Miss Parsons
J. C. Crysler
Peter T. Pawling
Robert Kay
J. R. Eaglesum
Alex. Stewart

The sums opposite the names are in Halifax currency, are from 10s. to £2. 10. John Crooks, however, signs for £4 and John Tannahill £5.

1829.. Petition to Appoint Rev. T. Creen.

To the Honrb. and Right Revd. Charles James, by Divine permission Lord Bishop of Quebec:

The memorial of the Churchwardens and Congregation of St. Mark's Church, in Niagara, U. C., humbly sheweth: That the death of Robert Addison, our late reverend and respected pastor, is felt with no common degree of regret, and we regard the appointment of a successor as a matter of deep interest to the Established Church and the welfare of the congregation generally.

From our personal acquaintance with the Rev. Thomas Creen during three years acting as assistant to our lamented pastor, and from ourown knowledge of the exemplary conduct in life of this gentleman and of the zeal and diligence he has uniformly manifested in promoting the happiness of the parishioners and the improvement of the Church, we, the undersigned, cordially unite in respectfully requesting that labours performed so much to the satisfaction of the community and your memorialists should be preserved to us by his permanent appointment to this Parish, and that the Rev. Thomas Creen may be nominated as pastor of St. Mark's Church in preference to any other individual, a stranger to the members of the congregation, and whose labours and disposition to please and reconcile cannot be so intimately known or highly appreciated. And your memorialists, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

Signed:

Robert Dickson
Geo. Ball
Wm. Ball
Peter Ball, Sr.
Peter M. Ball
Edward McBride
John Tannahill
John Y. Crooks
Frnccis G. Swayzie
William D. Swayzie
John Wagstaff
P. Raymond
James Lockhart.
Thos Butler
Thos. McCormick

Church
Wardens

J. Muirhead
Lewis Clement
John Clement
James Crysler
John Secord, Sr.
Cortland Secord
Edward C. Campbell
Robert E. Burns
James Wilson
John Wilson
M. Newel
Jacob Canniff
George Connolly
James J. Ralston
Walter Telfer
John Martindale
William Kay
John Baliss
W. D. Miller
Stephen Jeffrey
George Varey
Thomas Powis
Francis Proctor
Wainwright Proctor
Wm. B. Winterbottom

Patrick McBride
S. Thorpe
M. Thorpe
Peter T. Pawling
John A. Stevenson
John Claus
John D. Servos
E. Servos
William Servos
G. Servos
Henry Davis
Thomas Whitten
John Whitten
Richard Howard
Adam Hawley
John Skepwith
James Lenox
Wm. Taikebury
John Barns
B. C. Beardsley
John D. Botsford
Alex. McKie
John Graham
John Brodie
M. Miller
James Gedd
Oliver G. Tiffany
John Campbell
I. R. Eaglesum
Jacob Dockstadder
Thomas Lennox
J. C. Ball
M. Ball
Charles Richardson
Thomas Courtney
Thos. Comptson
Saml. Truscott
M. Truscott
W. Harvey
John Cox
George Houghtin
James Freel

B. Winterbottom
S. Winterbottom
P. Winterbottom
J. Winterbottom
Charles Gesso
E. Gesso
Thos. Richardson
J. Richardson
James B. Jones
Hugh Freel
Thos. Houghton
John Wray
J. Starkweather
R. M. Long
John Rogers
James McFarlane
John McFarlane
Ephraim Wheeler

It may be mentioned that these hundred names are not all of St. Mark's congregation, but there are names of all denominations in Town and Township.

List of 43 Firemen, 1829.

At a meeting held at Mrs. Botsford's Inn, Saturday, 5th, for the purpose of enrolling themselves as Firemen for the Town of Niagara, under the command of

Capt. John Barker.
Lieut., Edward C. Campbell.
Secretary John Rogers.
Treasurer, John Y. Crooks.
T. Butler, Chairman
J. J. Ralston, Secretary

No.		No.	
1	John Harris	19	Joseph B. Clement
2	Wm. Harris	20	R. M. Clement
3	John Martindale	21	Richard Wagstaff
4	Richard Howard	22	James Wagstaff
5	John Graham	23	Johnson Clench
6	Wm. Dallemo	24	John Wagstaff, Jr.
7	John McBride	25	James Rogers
8		26	John Grier
9	John Janes	27	William Miller
10	Adam Hawley	28	John Miller
11		29	
12	Geo. Varey	30	Wm. A Stewart
13	Edw. C. Campbell	31	Andrew Heron
14	John Davidson	32	D. Botsford
15	Hugh McNally	33	Simon Welch
16	John Rogers	34	
17	John Y. Crooks	35	
18	Jno. Clement, Jr.	36	

In a little printed pamphlet these names are slightly different.

Rules and Regulations of the Niagara Fire Company No. 1, Oct. 14, 1830. Chartered by Act of Parliament, Niagara, U. C., A. Heron, Pr. The whole Act of Parliament is quoted, passed 30th Jan., 1826, so the first meeting for formation must have been between 1826 and 1830.

John Barker, Captain.

1st Division	2d Division
Jno. Y. Crooks, Treas.	John Harris
Jno. Rogers, Secy.	John Douglass
Jno. Graham	Hugh McNally
John Shiber	Thomas Richardson
George Varey	William Harris
Adam Howley	Andrew Heron, Jr.
Ursen Harvey	John Lax
Richard Howard	John Martindale
John Clement	Joseph B. Cement
Ralfe M. Clement	John Davidson
Robert Fields	Charles Fields
John McBride	Roland A. Goodenough
James Rogers	John Wagstaff
Richard Wagstaff	James Wagstaff
Thomas Whitten	Nicholas Wall
Michael Morley	John Kay
Joseph Poncett	Andrew Boylan

Niagara, 3d Nov., 1829.. St. Andrews.

Subscriptions to pay Rev. R. McGill:

A. Heron	£2.	W. Telfer	£3.
J. Grier	3.	Ellen Crysler	2.
S. Cassady	2.	S. Heron	1. 5
J. Crooks	6. 5	Jane Janes	1. 0
A. Stewart	3.	John Janes	1. 0
W. Clarke	5.	F. Fish	. 5
J. Stocking	5.	J. Eaglesum	1.10
J. Lockhart	5.	J. K. Eaglesum	1.10

W. D. Miller	3.	S. Shaw	1.
R. Kay	1.10	J. McDonald	1.
D. Thompson	1.10	J. Monro	2.
J. Wagstaff	2. 0	R. M. Crysler	2.
J. Young	6. 5	J. Campbell	0.10
C. Koune	2.10	J. McFarland	2.10
J. Mencilly	2.	John Tannahill	5.
R. Miller	2.	R. E. Burns	2.10
C. Culver	2.	A. McKee	1.10
M. Cathline	2.	R. Hamilton	5. 0
A. Heron, Jr.	2.	R. Dickson	2.10
J. Rogers	3.	Wm. M. Ball	2.
M. Dobie	2.	Wm. S. Servos	3.
P. M. Long	2.	Jno. Hamilton	2.10
J. McBride	1.	Jno. McFarland	1. 0
Sarah Parsons	0.15	Jno. Miller	1.
E. Whitmore	1.	Wm. Wheeler	1. 5
J. Duesler	0.10	H. Shaw	1. 0
J. Crysler	.2	J. Kidd	3. 0
Mary Miller	2.	J. Tyre, 2d year	2. 0
D. Botsford	1. 5	A. McNamara	1. 5
Wm. McKewen.....	1.10	J. Rupee, 3d year	2. 5
A. Crysler	2.		

Subscription for building Church in three instalments, 7th Dec., 1830. Pro. Cy.

Jas. Lockhart	£50.	J. B. Cantlie	£ 1.
Jno. Crooks	25.	W. B. Winterbottom	5.
J. Stocking	37.10	Sarah Parsons	6.
J. Grier	25. 0	R. Fields	12.10
W. S. Servos	30.	S. Heron	5.
C. Koune	12.10	W. Wheeler	3.10
R. M. Lon	12.10	C. Richardson	15. 0
J. Monro	8.10	J. Macan	5.
W. Telfer	25. 0	W. Claus	5.
R. McGill	25.	T. Butler	12.10
W. D. Miller	25.	R. Hamilton	50. 0
R. Kay	7.10	A. Crysler	5.
D. Thompson	7.10	G. McMickin	2.10
A. Heron, Sr.	6. 0	J. McMicking	4. 0

J. Fraser	3.	A. Hamilton	2.10
L. Clement	5.	A. McDonell	1. 0
J. Young	7.10	B. Ulman	.15
R. Dickson	12.10	J. Camp	.15
W. H. Dickson	7.10	C. B. Secord	1. 0
J. Muirhead	5.	J. Durham	1.10
W. Clarke	12.10	T. Eastham	.10
Agnes Rogers	25. 0	R. Grant	5. 0
Jno. Wgastaff	7.10	J. Wynn	.15
C. Culver	12.10	W. Wynn	1. 0
R. J. Crysler	25. 0	A. Brown	1.10
A. Heron, Jr.	12.10	J. McFarland	10. 0
R. Melville	15.	D. McFarland	1. 5
T. Creen	12.10	A. McKee	2. 0
J. J. Ralston	10.	R. E. Burns	5. 0
Jno. Campbell	3.15	J. Cooper	5. 0
S. Cassady	8.10	D. Fields	.10
M. Cathline	12.10	G. Stevens	1.
J. B. Janes	5. 0	D. McDougal	5.
M. Dobie	10.	E. McBride	1.
J. Martindale	1. 0	Mrs. A. McNamara	2. 0
J. Milton	1.	H. Woodruff	5. 0
E. C. Campbell	5.	J. Lyons	4.10
J. Brodie	10.	T. Richardson	1. 0
J. Kidd	10.	J. D. Botsford	3.15
J. Claus	5.	A. Hanley	.10
——— ———	5.	W. Elliott	2. 0
T. Whitten	1. 5	J. Meneilly, Sr.	8. 0
J. Harris	1.		
C. Dobie	2.10		
J. McDonald	3.	Total	£760.

Literary and Debating Society, 1835.

The rules and regulations are printed by the Reporter in a small sized pamphlet, and the names of sixty young men of that day. They met at the unusual hour of six in the evening. The fee was 1s. 3d. monthly. The statement of aims is:"We, the undersigned, feeling deeply impressed with a sense of the benefit and general utility likely to result from the organization of a Debating Society at Niagara, propose to

meet at Mr. Cain's Hotel on Thursday next at seven o'clock for the purpose of promoting by every means in our power the establishment on a permanent basis of so desirable an institution."

Hugh Eccles, Pres.	R. M. Crysler
Jas. Butler, Vice-Pres.	W. D. Miller
A. C. Hamilton, Sec.	J. Stocking
A. McLeod	J. L. Alma
R. Miller	A. McIntosh
E. C. Campbell	G. Menzies
F. Baby	G. W.Bailey
Jas. Boulton	G. S. Ramsay
E. C. Campbell	J. Niven
E. A. Talbot	J. B. Lewis
Jas. Lockhart	J. Beamish
J. Lyons	J. Balfour
T. Raymond	J. R. Boyd
F. W. Porter	D. L. Cox
J. Whitelaw	R. Barry
R. Melville	W. B. Gatchell
J. Gardiner	J. Jordan
J. Stevenson	W. Cameron
R. Miller	H. W. Jackson
Jas. Harvey	R. M. Roy
F. A. BlClench	J. B. Matthews
C. McCormick	Geo. Brown
Johnson Clench	D. Boyd
John Grier	W. Hall, S. A. S.
W. D. F. Downes	H. W. Richardson
D. Lockhart	T. Jennings
T. Sewell	W. J. Abbott
Jas. Rogers	W. Henderson
R. Rist	C. H. Loscombe
R. M. Clement	L. Kearney

St. Vincent de Paul's Church.

The first entry in the register is by Father Campion, 2nd January, 1827. On the 3d April 1831, a meeting was called to open a subscription to erect a church. The minutes of the meeting state: "At a meeting of the Catholic inhabitants of

Niagara, 3rd April, 1831, Taster Sunday, Daniel McDougal was called to the chair. George Macan acted as secretary. It was resolved, 'That the glory of God, the honor of religion and the wants of the Catholics of this place require that a Catholic Church be erected in the Town.'

"John Harris, H. McNally, J. B. Cootby and Andrew Boylan were appointed collectors. Daniel MacDougal was appointed treasurer. The record of the first subscriptions is unfortunately lost, but the lists of 1835, 1839, 1841, 1843 and 1845 have been preserved.

Subscriptions to finish the Glebe House attached to the Roman Catholic Church at Niagara, made by Lt. Coleman, 15th Regt., Oct., 1835. These seem to be all from Protestants. Of the £21, in sums from 5s. to £5, ten pounds was given by the Dickson family and nine pounds was collected afterwards in Toronto. The Niagara names are:

Miss Dickson
Mrs. Dickson
R. Dickson
Mrs. Melville
W. H. Dickson
Mrs. W. H. Dickson
Mrs. Downs
Miss Taylor
J. J. Ralston
J. Strachan
Capt. May
W. Claus
W. Clarke
W. B. Winterbottom
E. C. Campbell
R. E. Burns
Jas. Lockhart
Stocking & Grier
P. Drummond
— Clement
J. L. Alma
— Boulton
Chas. Richardson
Edw. Dwyer
J. Quigley
— Dwyer

In 1839 to 1841 a subscription list with 208 names, amounting to £250. Some of these in Toronto, and many are Protestants:

Patrick Finn	£ 2.	Jas. Cummings	
Simon Walsh	2.	C. Toal	
Patrick Maguire ...	2.10	Alex. Davidson, P.M.	
Rev. Jno. Carroll ..	12.10	Mrs. Duff	

John Lyons	5.		Mrs. McMicking
Edw. Scully	2.10		M. McArdle
John Fagan	2.		Mrs. Huit
Hugh McNally	3.		E. Molloy
Mrs. Jas. Goslin	5.		B. Harris
Mrs. McDougal			Cath. Doyle
Alex. Lane	6.10		J. O'Neil
Bernard Roddy	1.15		T. Simon
Wm. Primace	1	10	F. Dillon
F. Power, K. D. G.	10	0	M. Gorman
M. Murphy			Mrs. Painter
Margaret Laughlin			E. McSloy
Mrs. Healey			C. Bowen
E. Wall			C. Conroy
T. Daly			J. Brennan
Mrs. Hall.			P. Madigan
D. Morley			J. Delaney
P. Lawlesss			M. McNamara
Mrs. W. Telfer			Mrs Petley
R. Connor			J. Gannon
J. Fulton			T. Flynn
Mrs. Stephenson			T. Fitzgerald
M. Kearins			Jane Hall

And many others

On 15th September, 1844, at a meeting in the schoolhouse it was agreed that each man was to pay five shillings and each single female 2s. 6d. to defray the debt. The amount paid on cottage for the priest £253 14s. 11 1-2d.

Among the names to whom money was paid for work or material are

John Clyde,	work		Jas. Blain, work
Thos. Daly	"		Wagstaff
Math. Cathline	"		Heron
John Swinton	"		Clement
M. Morley	"		H. D. Platt
T. Eedson	"		J. Lockhart, etc.

Members of Parliament, 1796-1800, 1825-1904.

Niagara became a constituency in 1825, but previous to that time a resident of Niagara was always a member of Parliament as Ralfe Clench, D. W. Smith, Isaac Swayzie. Hon. Wm. Dickson, Hon. Wm. Claus. Since 1825 the members have been:

1825 Edward McBride
Robt. Dickson
H. J. Boulton
C. Richardson
H. J. Boulton
Hon. W. H. Dickson
Hon. F. Hincks
Hon. J. C. Morrison
Hon. J. Simpson
A. Morrison
Hon. S. Richards
Hon. J. B. Plumb
Major Hiscott

Nominal List of Prisoners in Niagara Gaol, 18th July, 1838.

Names. Country. Age. Occupation. Crimes. Verdict.

1. Benjamin Wait; Canada; 25; clerk; treason; guilty
2. Freeman Brady; Canada; 24; farmer; treason; discharged
3. Robert Kelly; Canada; 30; blacksmith; treason; on bail
4. Eber Rice; Canada; 30; innkeeper; treason; not guilty
5. David Tailer; Canada; 24; farmer; treason; plead guilty
6. Samuel Chandler; Connecticut; 48; wagon mkr; treason; found guilty
7. Abraham Clark; Canada; 33; blacksmith; treason; discharged on bail
8. Solomon Kemp; York State, U. S.; 37; farmer; treason; not guilty
9. John Grant; Canada; 34; wheelwright; treason; plead guilty
10. John J. McNulty; Canada; 30; carpenter; treason; discharged
11. William Reynolds; Pennsylvania; 18; saddler; treason; guilty
12. Loran Hedge; York State; 27; blacksmith; treasón; discharged
13. Streets Chase; Canada; 33; wagon maker; treason; not guilty
14. James Morrow; Pennsylvania; 33; tanner; treason; guilty

15. Norman Mallory; York State; 23; laborer; treason; discharged
16. George Coorley; York State; 29; farmer; treason; guilty
17. Murdoch McFadden; Scotland; 17; farmer; treason; guilty
18. Linus W. Miller; York State; 20; student at law; treason; guilty
19. George Buck; Scotland; 18; farmer; treason; guilty
20. Garret Van Camp; York State; 28; laborer; treason; guilty

James Gemmil; Scotland; 22; laborer; treason; guilty
James Waggoner; Lower Canada; 23; farmer; treason; discharged

Edward Seymour; Canada; 25; laborer; treason.
Alexander McLeod; Canada; 24; farmer; treason; discharged
Alexander Brady; Canada; 22; farmer; treason; not guilty
Erastus Warner; Canada; 22; farmer; treason; P. guilty
Stephen Hart; England; 24; laborer; treason.
James McMahon; Ireland; 31; laborer; larceny.
William Walker; United States; 49; stonecutter; larceny; P. guilty
John Woods; Ireland; 31; laborer; assault; bailed
James Summerville; Ireland; 32; laborer; assault; bailed
James Doan; Canada; 37; miller; treason.
William Whitson; United States; 33; tailor; treason; not guilty
Jno. W. Brown; Canada; 20; laborer; treason; guilty
John Vernon; Canada; 28; carpenter; treason; guilty
William Yerks; Canada; 28; carpenter; treason; not guilty
Samuel Dilce; Canada; 18; shoemaker; treason; not guilty
Charles Malone; Canada; 33; laborer; treason.
George Malione; Canada; 33; laborer; treason; discharged by
Neal Brown; Nova Scotia; 50; laborer; treason; discharged by
Clark Bowers; United States; 28; blacksmith; treason; not guilty
Jonathan Brooks; England; 31; laborer; larceny; discharged
Robert Cram; St. John, N. B.; 41; carpenter; threatening language; discharged
Patrick Donely; Ireland; 45; laborer; murder.
Duncan Wilson; U. States; 37; doctor; treason.
Jacob R. Beamer; Canada; 29; carpenter; treason; guilty
John Whitten; manslaughter; not guilty.
Charlotte Marks; Ireland; 22; larceny.

Catherine Johnson; Ireland; 24; vagrant.
Peter Sands; U. States; 24; laborer; larceny; 12 mos. Pen.
Peter Folson; U. States; gunsmith; horse stealing.

Nominal List of Petit Jurors, Special Commission, Niagara, 18th July, 1838.

Of these there are eighty from Townships in Lincoln, Welland and Haldimand, then united. The name, the Township and the occupation are given:

James McFarland	Niagara	Farmer
Benjamin Lawrence	"	"
John Cox	"	"
George Lawrence	"	"
Daniel Field	"	"
Laughlin Currie	"	"
Jared Stocking	"	"
James Rogers	"	Merchant
Robert Gilkinson	"	"
Alextander Chetwynd		Ship Builder
Ralfe Morgan Long	Hamilton Town	Gentleman
Edward Powell	"	"
John Wagstaff	"	"
James Frazer	"	Tinsmith
Wm. May	"	Tailor
Joseph Wynn	"	Innkeeper
James Cudney	"	"
Richrd Hiscott	Niagara	Farmer
Peter Keefer	"	"
James Keefer	Thorold	Merchant
William Kerr Emery	"	"
Anthony Upper	"	Gentleman
Adam Stull	"	Farmer
John Lampman	Grantham	Farmer
Jacob Hainer	"	"
Lewis Traver	"	"
John Bessey	"	"
James Rea Benson	"	"
John Mittleberger	"	Merchant

Anthony Knox Boomer	"	"
William Chisholm	"	"
William Closin Chase	"	"
George Bender	"	"
Philip Bender	Stamford	Farmer
Benjamin Chadwick	"	"
Frederick George Nash	"	Merchant
John Kirkpatrick	"	Brewer
John Prouse	Stamford	Distiller
John Hoover	Stamford	Farmer
William Forsyth	Grimsby	Farmer
John Eakins	"	Merchant
Robert Nixon	"	Farmer
Samuel S. Moore	"	"
Morris Udell	"	Innkeeper
Joseph Hunter	"	Distiller
Thomas Adams	"	Blacksmith
Peter Wessel Tenbroeck	Grantham	Merchant
John Stewart	"	"
William Murray	"	Hatter
James Beamer Clendennan	"	Baker
James Taylor	"	Gentleman
John Frederick Mittleberger	"	Brewer
Marcus Blair	"	Watchmaker
Archibald Blair	Cayuga	Farmer
John Croker	"	"
Edward Broughton	"	"
William Steel	Walpole	Farmer
Richard Yokum	"	"
Charles Bain	Crowland	Farmer
Richard Martin	Haldimand	Farmer
Joseph Young	"	"
William Ford	"	"
Andrew Alex. Vanevery	"	"
William Ford	Haldimand	Merchant
John Tanadine Law	"	"
Edward Lee	Wainfleet	"
John Hoggan	Dunn	Farmer
Andrew Thompson	Moulton	Merchant
John Martin	"	"
Joseph Montague	"	Blacksmith
Archibald Galbraith	"	Farmer

John Usher	Willoughby	Farmer
Edgeworth Usher	"	"
John Dobie	"	"
Frederick Huddleston	"	"
Charles Stanton	Bertie	Merchant
Daniel Beamer	Louth	Farmer
Jesse Jones	"	"
George Secord	Gainsboro	Innkeeper
Adam Mingle	"	Farmer
Timothy Hixon	Clinton	Merchant

Estimate of pay due the 1st Lincoln Regiment, from 6th to 20th Dec., 1837.

Col. Jas. D. Servos..	£22. 1	Capt. Wm. Adams..	£45. 8
Lt.-Col. John Clark..	17.17		
Major Adam Brown	14. 9	Capt. Jo.s Clement.	54.14
Capt. Adjt. McKay..	12. 3	Sergt.-Maj. Thompson	2.12
Companies		Quartermaster Sgt.	
Lieut R. C. Campbell	43.15	Edson	2. 5
" Robt. Miller	29.11	Sergt. Wm. Fulton,	
" Daniel Field ...	14.12	orderly room clerk	2. 2
Ensign Benjamin		Lieut. Lambert ...	11. 2
Laurence	14. 8		
Capt. Peter Warner	29.17		£418.3.4
Lieut. E. Durham..	47. 3		
Lieut. E. A. Adams	63.10	Paid £280	

Jan. 2nd, 1838.

A true copy. Received 5. 10. Malcolm Laing, Capt.

This list gives amount in pounds, shillings, pence, estimated due, with signature to amount received and witness to each payment.

Another list has the country to which they belong, with date of commission. Of forty-three names of officers and non-commissioned officers, 35 are given as Canadian, 2 American, 1 English, 1 Irish, 4 Scotch. The Americans are William and Richard Woodruff; English, John Barker; Irish, Jas.

Gilleland; Scotch, John Kidd, Robert Kay, John Balfour, John Swinton. The additional names to those previously given are: Cortland Secord, John Clendenning, Jas. B. Jones, Walter Butler, Jas. McFarlane, Thos. Adams, Robert Lambert, Frederick Goring, Daniel Secord, Jas. Miller, Peter Clement, Matthew Warner, John McKinley, John Ball, Edward Wood, Wm. Harris, Jno. Plummerfelt, John Rogers, Jas. Durham, Arthur Shaw, Wm. Parnell, Dan. Whitmore, Gardiner Thompson. The date is given of commission, the oldest Daniel Secord, 1809, now declared unfit for duty. Many 1825. Richard Woodruff is given as member P. P. Remarks as lame, left the country, resigned, promoted, Fire Company.

Another list of recommendations for promotion gives other names: Daniel Whitmore, Wm. Garrett, Archibald Gilkison, Robt. Connolly.

First Regiment, Lincoln Militia, Niagara, 1838.

Fort George, Upper Canada. Half yearly return of recommendations for promotion and appointments.

Rank.	Names.	Rank Recommended.	Vice.
Captain	P. V. Secord	Lieut.-Colonel	Clarke
"	Joseph Clement.	Major	Brown
Lieutenant	Daniel Field	Captain	Secord
"	Elias Adams	"	Clement
"	James McFarlane	"	Clendenning
"	William Adams	"	Jones
"	Elias Durham	"	Butler
"	Thomas Adams	"	"
"	Robert Miller	"	"
Ensign	Frederick Goring	Lieutenant	E. Adams
Ensign	Benj. Lawrence	"	Field
Act'g Ensign	James Miller	"	Jas. McFarlane
" "	Peter Clement	"	William Adams
" "	Matthew Warner	"	E. Durham
" "	John McKinley	"	Thos. Adams
" "	John Ball	"	Robert Miller
" "	Edward Wood	"	Campbell
"	William Harris		
" "	John Plummerfeldt	Ensign	F. Goring

Sergeant	James Durham	"	Benjamin Lawrence
"	Arthur Shaw	"	
"	William Parnell	"	
"	Daniel Whitmore	"	
	Gardiner Thompson	"	
"	James Gilleland	"	
Gentleman	William Garrett	"	
Attorney	Archibald Gilkeson	"	
Gentleman	Robert Connolly	"	
Cabinet Maker	John Swinton	Quarter Master	Daniel Secord

The cause of vacancy is given in some cases as having joined the Incorporated Militia, promoted, resigned, left the country, or unfit for duty.

List of Mennonites, Quakers or Junkers in 2d Riding, District of Niagara, 4th June, 1838.

James Wismer, Sr.
(Surgeon's certificte)
Philip Wismer
(School teacher)
Daniel Wismer
John H. High
(Surgeon's certificte)
Abraham H. High
(Surgeon's certificte)
Philip Tufford, Jr.
Jacob Tufford
David Fritz
Samuel Tufford
Moses Overholt
Abraham Krotz
John H. Hunsberger
Joseph Fritz
Jacob High Jr.

Henry Fry
Jacob Fry

Henry Stoner
(Surgeon's certificate)

Isaac Honsburger
(Surgeon's certificte)
John Wismer
Isaac High
Jacob High, Sr.
Abraham High
Samuel Honsberger
John Honsberger
Christian Honsberger
John Krotz, Sr.
(Surgeon's certificte)
John Krotz, Jr.
Isaac Wismer, Jr.
Henry Honsberger
William S. Spears
(Surgeon's certificte)
Abraham High
John High
(Surgeon's certificte)
Isaac High, Jr.
Amos Hensberger
Jacob High
(Surgeon's certificate)

Niagara Sleigh Club, 20th Dec., 1838.

Lt. Col Kingsmill, 3 Batt, I.M.
Lord William Hill, 43d Regt.
Hon. C. H. Lindsay, "
R. E. Levinge, Esq. "
J. Meade, Esq., "
J. Coste, Esq., "
Hon. P. E. Cholmondeley "
Capt. Munday "
Capt. Edgerton "
Capt. Sands, King's Dragoon Guards
S. O. Pipon, Esq., King's Dragoon Guards
W. Pipon, Esq., King's Dragoon guards
W. C. Evart, Esq., King's Dragoon Guards
S. Westmacott, Esq., Royal Engineers
Robt. Dickson, Esq.
W. H. Dickson, Esq.
Capt. Melville
Capt. E. M. Buller
Jas. Boulton, Esq.
Wm. Cayley, Esq.
Henry Murray, Esq., 3 Batt. I. M.
Jas. Lockhart, Esq.
Fred Tench, Esq.
Wm. Loring, Esq.
E. C. Campbell, Esq.
J. K. Nash, Esq.
— Franklin, Esq.
— Lane, Esq.
F. Downs, Esq.
J. T. Gilkison, Esq.
30 members.
" "

The colors were a blue rosette and red necktie. A ball given 1st Jan., 1839; expense £44. 18s. 7d.; 2d ball, 1st Feb., expenses £52. 3s 3d.

Petition to the Queen in 1842.

That in consequence of mistakes made in the census of 1839 the members of the Presbyterian Church were underrated in the settlement of the Clergy Reserves. List of heads of families and number in family of St. Andrew's Church, Niagara:

Robert McGill	6	Jacob Steel	6
W. D. Miller	10	Wm. Johnson	8
Jas. Lockhart	14	Thos. Paterson	2
Jno. McFarland	8	David Goudie	2
Geo. Dawson	4	Wm. Fulton	3
Jas. Cooper	3	Jas. Trail	1
W. Servos	2	David McAlister	2
Jno. Rogers	9	Wm. Moffat	3

A. Heron, Jr.	6	Jas. Cushman	2
Jas. W. Cushman	6	Walter Elliot	4
W. Lockhart	2	Robt. Miller	9
Chas. Koune	3	Jno. Fraser	6
Mary Crooks	6	Jno. Penman	6
Whan & McLean	6	W. H. Dee	6
Jno. McFarland, Jr.	4	Jno. Aikins	8
Wm. Barr	8	Jas. Carnochan	6
Alex. Grant	7	Duncan Forbes	3
Lachlon McPherson	6	Robt. Samuel	1
Neil Black	8	E. B. Hawthorn	4
Jno. Burgess	9	Wm. Wilson	2
Jos. Archer	1	Jno. Gardiner	1
Jas. Miller	3	Jas. Ewen	4
Arch. Murdoch	5	Cath. Sherwood	3
David Bruce	3.	Eliza Archer	6
John Meneilley, Sr.	1	Geo. Muckleborough	2
Saml. Thorold	8	Lachlan Bell	2
Arthur Dillon	1	Jno. E. Clyde	4
Jno. Dillon	1	Thos. Riddle	3
Jno. Torrance, Sr.	10	Jno. Fulton	8
Jno. Swinton	10	Jas. Blain	3
Jno. McBride	9	B. M. Ball	1
Jane Gardiner	3	Ann Agarth	1
Jas. McColough	6	Wm. Willox	6
James Monroe	4	Robt. Reid	7
Alex. Christie	7	Alex. Ross	4
Wm. Black	3	Jno. McGregor	3
Stewart Malcolmson	10	Alex. Tulloch	2
Alex. Gibson	10	Thos. Smith	6
Robt. Donald	1	Wm. Gorrie	1
Jas. Paterson	1	Janet Sutherland	
Math. Dobie	2	C. Heron	1
Wm. Rutherford	4	Robt. Shaw	6
Andrew Heron	3	Wm. Forsyth	3
Geo. Robinson	3	Peter Baikie	5
Jno. Ross	1	Sam McMorine	3
Wainright Procter	4	Thos. Craig	4
Alex. Dunn	6	Wm. Newbigging	1
Robt. Kay	3	David Russell	6
H. D. Platt	5	David Hobb	6
Jared Stocking	5	Robt. Melrose	1

Chas. Stewart	3	Jno. Cann	3
D. McDonald	3	Arthur Smith	6
Richard Wagstaff	4	Thos. Clement	2
John Wagstaff	5	Lachlan Currie	11
Jas. Cairns	9	Geo. Richie	1
Esther Johnson	1	P. Geddes	1
Jas. Burns	8	Jno. Lamont	6
Matthew Cathline	5	Jno. Lowe	9
Philip Cathline	5	Hugh More	6
J. M. C. Grame	3	A. Gatchell	5
Walter Davidson	6	Sam Aldreds	1
J. Webster	7	Jas. Blake	6
Jas. Adams	3	Allan Cameron	1
Geo. Biggar	10	Jas. Robertson	2
Jane Clement	3	Acheson Clarke	2
Jno. Bell	2	Robt. Ferguson	1
Wm. Rosse	2	Wm. Strachan	3
Jno. Fraser	9	C. McMicking	6
Jno. Whitelaw	7	Daniel Cooper	6
Jno. Cooper	3	Jas. Livingston	2

628 in all. 142 Heads.

The petition reads as follows:

To the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council:

The petition of the Presbyterian inhabitants of the Town and Township of Niagara, in the District of Niagara, in the Province of Canada West

Humbly sheweth

That the Petitioners, your Majesty's faithful subjects, although they and the members of their families (whose number they annex to their signatures) are connected with the Presbyterian Church of Canada in connection with the Church of Scotland, find that they were represented in the Religious Census of Upper Canada for 1839 as not connected with that Church, and that in consequence of this and similar errors the proportion of the population belonging to that Church was greatly under rated in the said Census and a very inadequate share of the proceeds of the Clergy Reserves apportioned to

it by the Act passed by the Imperial Parliament in 1840 for the sale and appropriation of said Reserves. May it therefore please Your Majesty to take into your gracious consideration the injustice which has thus been done to them and to the Church with which they are connected, and to afford them such relief and compensation as the case requires out of the unappropriated portion of the proceeds of the said Reserves, and the Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

Niagara, Feb., 1842.

Copied from original parchment.

Town Officers, 1843.

At a meeting of the Inhabitants, Freeholders and Householders, of the Town and Township of Niagara, the following Officers were duly elected and resolutions carried, viz., 1843

Returned

Niagara, 2d January, 1843.

DAVID THOMPSON,
Township Clerk.

(The writer, of this, David Thompson, was a teacher, both in the Town of Niagara and at Virgil, then Cross Roads. He had been in the Royal Scots at Queenston Heights and afterwards wrote a history of the War of 1812, printed in Niagara in 1832. The writing of the names above is beautiful penmanship, done no doubt with a good quill pen.—Ed.)

Common School Commissioners		Pathmasters
Rev. Robt. McGill	1	Lachlan Currie
Rev. Thos. Creen	2	James Durham
Mr. Alex. Davidson	3	Jno. J. Brown
Mr. Richard Woodruff	4	Jospeh Wynn
Mr. Jno. Guernsey	5	William Kay
Mr. Jno. M. Ball	6	David Moodie
Mr. Jno. Hearle, Sr.	7	Peter Warner
Mr. David Thompson, Town Clerk.	8	Hiram Peterson
	9	Joseph Collard
	10	Geo. Upper

Mr. Arthur Shaw, Assessor
Mr. William Wynn, Collector

Town Wardens

Mr. Jared Stocking
Mr. Walter Elliott
Mr. Walter Wilson

Poundkeepers

Mr. Adam Brown, Queenston
Mr. John W. Cook, St. Davids
Mr. Burl Hawkins, Cross Roads.
Mr. Adam Flanigan, Niagara

11 Solomon Vrooman
12 Benjamin Lawrence
13 David Secord
14 Daniel Whitmore
15 William Surby
16 William M. Ball
17 Benjamin Markle
18 Joseph Pickard
19 Gilbert Anderson
20 John Hearle, Sr.
21 David Sturgis
22 John Cooper
23 James Thompson
24 Joseph Anderson
25 George Cain
26 John Y. Cudney
27 John Vary
28 John Lawrence
29 John Coughill
30 Hugh Freel

Enumerator's Roll, St. Mark's Church.

Members of the Episcopal Church of the Town of Niagara, 1848.

Heads of Families	No.	Heads of Families	No.
Maria Williams	6	Henry Long	9
Wililam Abbott	1	Adam Flanigan	3
Samuel Cox	3	John English	3
James Kennedy	5	John S. Terrill	10
George Wise	6	Joseph Crouch	6
George Lavender	5	Jared Stocking	6
William Hawn	6	At Whan & McLean's	3
John Kennedy	5	David Petrie	7
William Petley	1	Thomas Comptson	10
Jonathan Marshall	8	James Elliott	5
Thomas Sturdy	6	John Beldry (M)	2
Jacob Hawn	6	Mary Campbell	4
James Luck	5	Mrs. Fry	3
Samuel Coleman	2	Major Gordon (M)	3
John Anderson	3	William Terrill	5
At Hugh Duggan	1	James Black	5

Thomas Kelly	5	Michael Shilleto	5
John Strong	4	John Kay	8
At James Crocket	3	John Bryant	7
William Hutton	8	At Eleazar King's	1
William Parker	1	Walter Willson	7
William Jeloyd	1	Mrs. Long	7
Thomas Bell	1	William McGivern	1
Robert Best	4	At David Lockhart's	1
Edward Boulton	8	Mrs. Morgan	6
Johnson Clench	8	At James Patterson's	1
Mrs. Jones	4	Joseph Graham	5
John Albon	7	Charles Richardson	4
Mrs. Fletcher	3	At Charles Smith's	1
Richard Moffatt	9	Mary Ann Procter	3
Isaac H. Johnson	10	Robert Collins	2
Richard Dampier	4	Mrs. Findley	6
Robert Miller	9	William Curtis	5
Patrick Brennan	5	Mrs. Clench	6
Captain Atkins	5	Jane Fisher	2
At Rev. John Cruikshank	1	George Helm	3
James Sparks	6	Henry Carlisle	3
Rev. Thos. Creen	9	At Esther Brown's	1
At Daniel McDougall's	1.	Capt. Hill (M)	5
William Senior	5	Edmund H. Rix	3
Geo. Davis(M)	4	Edward Hawthorn	4
Charles Grant	4	Leonard Hewitts	1
Charles Grant	4	William Riley	4
William Kingsmill	4	Mrs. Lyons	3
At Samuel Gibson's	1	Mrs. Sampson	3
At H. R. Hart's	1	Mrs. Whitten	1
At Walter Follett's	1	John Waters	6
George Clement	5	Richard Chapman	4
James Pinch	4	Robert Cogan	3
Daniel Ingleby	10	Charles Stephenson	4
Christopher Sherwood	8	Edward Warren	1
Thomas Newman	2	John Comptson	6
James McNamara (M)	1	Mrs. Miller	1
George Cain	10	Wm. Merchant (M)	2
John Husband	6	John Salter	3
William Moffatt	5	Noble Keith	8
Joseph Brison	3	John Oliver	4
		William Neil	6

Robert Colclough	2
John Harris	3
Henry Charles	3
Mrs. Downs	3
William Kennedy	7
Thomas Graham	5
Lieut. White (M)	3
David Talbot	5
Robert Sherlock	9
William Hickson (M)	1
John Powell	11
Col. de Latre (M)	1
Bernard Roddy	8
Elias Jones	3
Thos. McKenzie	6
Samuel Procter	2
James Baxter	11
Dr. Joseph Lowe	3
D. F. Ducatt	5
Thomas Jacques	6
Dr. Melville	1
Rev. Dr. Lundy	9
Henry Sewell	4
Robert Jones	5
At Stewart Malcolmsons'	1
At Mary Flynn's	1
Thomas Hutchinson	4
James Meneilley	5
At John Meneilley's	1
John Graham	8
Thomas McCormick	7
Richard Howard	12
Miss Winterbottom	6
James A. Wilkinson	7
Thomas Burke	5
W. B. Winterbottom	5
James Boulton	14
James Butler	9
At John Wagstaff's	1
Beaver Bonner	8
Charles Dutton	2
Mrs. Stewart	2
Mr. Wardle (M)	7
Barnard Buckley	5
John Collum	5
Robert Johnson	1
John Gates	8
Frederick Dean	7
Joseph Gaily	2
George Stewart (M)	2
Stephen Todd	3
William Surley and immigrants	5
John Manifold	6
Francis Tone	7
Richard Hiscott	6
J. F. Lawrence	3
John Hamilton	5
Henry Ellison	8
Robert Hutchins	2
John Franklin	2
Thomas Stephenson	6
Mrs. Allen	4
Robert Jones	5
John Hager	7
George Courtney	1
William Edwards	5
Thomas Powell	4
Mrs. Campbell	4
Walter H. Dickson	11
Mrs. Dickson	5
Captain Melville (M)	6
Frederick Tench	2
Col. Newton (M)	6
Dr. Mait'and (M)	6
Thos. E. Trew (M)	8
Alex. Garrett (M)	6
Mrs. McDonald	1
John Simpson	9
Mrs. Reid	3
William Hutchison	3

Richard ——— (M) ..	2	John Devill	6
James Arthur	5	Warren Claus	1
At Walter Elliott's	2	Thomas Whan	8
Elizabeth Simpson	3	Thomas Dorrity	12
John Dugdale	1	Ann Dorrity	2
Thomas Conboy	2	At Hugh McNally's	1
Thomas McKee	3	At Robert Connor's	3
At James Ewen's	1	Robert Fleming	1
Miss Stewart	6	Mrs. Reid	3
Miss Burgess	5	Charles L. Hall	5
At Robert ———	1	At Geo. Watts'	1
James Harvey	8	At Wm. Barr's	1
John Ross	6	Henry Lattimore	4
Richard Miller	5	Augusta Berry	2
George Boomer	6	William Hutchison	4
Edward C. Campbell ...	7	Robert Cole	8
John Briggs	7	Total	1062

Presented to the Rector by the Enumerators.

Besides military in barracks.

The letter M means military.

List of Members of the Mechanics' Institute.

At the meeting in the Town Hall, 24th October, 1848, W. H. Dickson, M.P.P., in the chair, it was moved by E. C. Campbell, seconded by Dr. Whitelaw, "That it is desirable to establish an association in this town for the promotion of scientific pursuits, the advancement of knowledge, and the acquisition of a library and necessary apparatus."

A constitution was prepared, by-laws made, 28th Nov., 1848. Lectures were to be given every fortnight, at which the member's families were allowed to attend.

The membership fee was five shillings at entrance and a monthly fee of seven pence halfpenny.

The list which follows numbers one hundred, and the names marked with a star are life members. The name was changed to Public Library, and there is now, in 1914, a membership of 140, the books numbering about 8000. The constitution provided for lectures every fortnight, but this feature has not been maintained.

Established Oct. 24th, 1848.

List of members of Niagara Mechanics' Institute.

"Aemulatio alit ingenia."

John Andrew
William Barr
John Barr
Bever Bonner
James Bluntach
Charles Bowen
James Blain
James Boulton
John Burns
H. N. Bate
*George Boomer
John Briggs
George Blain
Richard Birbeck
George Baxter
*E. C. Campbell
Joseph Corneck
John Currie
Hiram Cilleyham
P. B. Clement
Michael Cairns
Peter Christie
Philip A. Cathline
W. D. Clement
Hon. J. Crooks
George A. Clement
James Christie
Alex. R. Christie
*W. H. Dickson
Alex. Davidson, P. M.
William Johnson
*William Kingsmill (Sheriff)
Bernard Kennedy
J. Digges La Touche
Andrew Lemon
John M. Lawder
Henry Melville, M.D.
Thomas McCormick
George Malcolmson
James Malcomson
Lawrence H. Mercer
John McLean
Andrew Martin
John Murphy
*Richard Miller
James Monro
Geo. G. McMullen
John McCulloch
Duncan Miller
F. G. Nash
John Nisbet
D. C. O'Brien
Robert Pringle
B. F. Post
John Powell
Samuel Risley
Thomas Reid
Henry Sewell
William Strachan
*John Simpson

Jas. A. Davidson
Edward Dixon
W. G. F. Downs
Wm. Dickson, Jr.
James Dell
John Dugdale
Charles Dawson
W. A. Dickson
Jas. M. Dunn
Thomas Eedson
James Ewen
Robert Fleming
Rev. Mr. Hunt
Joseph Harkness
G. S. Hunter
*Charles L. Hall
James Harvey
*Andrew Heron
William Hope
Sergeant Imlay, R.C.R.
Obadiah Johnson
William Senior
Charles Smith
Peter Shaw
Robert Torrance
Asst. Com.-Gen. Trew
J. S. Turrill
John Wagstaff
R. Wagstaff
John Whitelaw, M.D.
John Whitelaw
Francis M. Whitelaw
Thomas Whan
George Wilson
Sergeant Wilson, R.C.R.
Robert Warren
Richard Walsh
John Willson
*Joseph Woodruff
James Zimmerman

Office Bearers.

President—W. H. Dickson M.P.P.
Vice-President—E. C. Campbell.
Secretary—Dr. Melville.
Treasurer and Librarian—W. G. F. Downs.

Committee

R. Wagstaff
Thos. Tedson
John Simpson
James Boulton
J. D. Latouche
John Andrew
James Monro
Samuel Risley
John Whitelaw

Bankers—Bank of Upper Canada.

* The names marked with a star are life members.

Mayors of the Town, 1850 to 1914.

Jas. Davidson, 1850
Geo. Boomer, 1851
Jno. Simpson, 1851-6
Jno. M. Lawder, 1857
L. M. Mercer, 1858
F. A. B. Clench, 1859-60
Dr. R. M. Wilson, 1861-2.
Henry Paffard, 1863-1874 1876 1880, 1888, 1896
John Bishop, 1875
S. H. Follett, 1881-2
W. Winterbottom, 1883
H. A. Garrett, 1884-5
W. A. Milloy, 1886-7
T. F. Best, 1897, 1900
Jas. Aikins, 1902-3
Wm. Miller, 1904-5
Dr. Anderson, 1906
J. de W. Rndall, 1907-9
Jas. Aikins, 1910-11
J. de W. Randall, 1912-13
W. H. Harrison, 1914

Petition for Prohibition, 1855.

It may surprise many to know that almost sixty years ago a petition of the inhabitants of Niagara was sent to the Town Council. It reads thus: "The petition of the undersigned, inhabitants of Niagara, humbly sheweth that your petitioners regard intemperance as a great moral and social evil, destructive of health, virtue and happiness, and producing only disease, hunger and crime—entailing heavy burdens on society and creating a fatal barrier in the path of individual and national progress. That your petitioners deem it the duty of a wise and patriotic government, in such circumstances, to protect the community from the immense pecuniary sacrifice —the mental and physical maladies—the outrages on life and property and the moral contamination consequent on the use of alcoholic beverages. Your petitioners therefore pray your honorable body to petition our Legislature to pass an enactment prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, except for medicinal and mechanical purposes, and your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

Alex. R. Christie
Peter Christie
Peter Christie, Jr.
Robert Connor
M. Cairns
J. Cairns
N. Wall
J. W. Petley
J. Holloway
E. King
H. Prout
W. Harkins
W. Mustard
J. Mills

F. M. Whitelaw
Robt. Warren
J. M. Dunn
F. H. Grainger
Wm. Barr
S. H. Follett
J. Thomson
J. Nisbet
R. Coogan
J. Whitten
J. H. Lockwood
T. Coogan
W. Follett
W. G. F. Downs
J. F. Lanned
S. Reed
J. Carnochan
Jos. Barr
Wm. Dunn

P. Brodigan
J. Fitzmaurice
G. Bell
E. Eedson
D. Ingleby
J. Lane
C. Bogordas
M. Cathline
J. Thornton
W. Johnson
H. D. Platt
C. Bowen
H. W. Crysler
T. C. Mackie
J. Marshall
J. Elliott
J. B. Mowat
C. Byrne

Names of Tavern Keepers and Recess Keepers in 1858.

A statement signed by John Swinton and William Senior, Inspectors, gives the names and mentions conditions of these thirteen taverns and fourteen recesses in town at that date.

Taverns	Recessses
James Goslin	James Miller
Mrs. Flinn	Mrs. Long
Adam Crysler	Joseph Walkerly
John Fraser	George Walsh
Mrs. Petrie	John Graham
Martin Kearins	Thos. Burk, Jr.
Bernard Roddy	William Baker
Thos. Burk, Sr.	John McMillen
Richard Howard	Hugh McNally
Michael McGuire	John Murphy
Mrs. Moffatt	John Marshall
Wm. Hutchinson	Mrs. Mellen
William Moffatt	Ralph Clench
	Wm. Abdy

In 1851 there were several petitions to the Town Council for and against the license being raised for taverns. One from the innkeepers gives some curious reasons why the price should not be raised. Another from innkeepers and householders. One signed by innkeepers and householders is signed by thirty-one. One by householders alone signed by twenty-one. But that asking that the license be not lowered is signed by one hundred and thirty-six householders.

The petition of the Inkeepers and Recess Keepers goes on to state that the by-laws passed are excessive in the extreme and calculated to affect the best interests of the town, and will in no wise warrant the innkeepers, etc., who are following a legitimate calling, in the depressed state of business of the town, applying for license, which will reduce the income of the town. "Families will either be reduced to want or driven to seek elsewhere a subsistence, houses will be left untenanted on the hands of their owners, and anarchy, confusion and bad feeling will exist throughout this community."

No. 1 Company, 1865.

To the Niagara Historical Society:

We, the undersigned surviving veteran members of No. 1 Company, 19th Battalion, being desirous of preserving the accompanying silver bugle, think this end will best be attained by placing it in your keeping. The bugle was presented to the Company by the Ladies of Niagara in the year 1865 on its return from Phillipsburg, whither it was sent for the purpose of guarding the frontier and preventing Southern sympathizers crossing and raiding the Northern States.

Signed:

Johnson B. Clench	George Ellison
R. Currie, Ensign	Robert Fizette
Joseph Masters, Sergt.	Thos. Holohan
Richard Wynn	A. Sherlock
J. H. Willson	Stephen Todd
J. G. Thornton	John Bishop
John Clockenburg	Jas. B. McMullen
John Raynor	William Long

W. J. Campbell	William Elliott
James Hartley	James Holohan
A. Davey	Wm. H. Smith
Thos. Robertson	Patrick Lynch
Henry Ellison	John Nisbet
John Thompson	Albert Sherlock

The complete list of the members will be found in Volunteer Co. No. 1.

NUMBER ONE COMPANY, NIAGARA.

(By Mrs. E. Ascher.)

In the year 1861, a short time before the Trent affair created such an excitement throughout Europe, Canada and the United States, a number of Niagara's men interested in military matters were considering the question of organizing a company of volunteer militia, under the terms of the Volunteer Militia Act passed by the Dominion Parliament in 1854. Several private meetings were held and later public meetings, at which James G. Currie, John Powell and others made speeches with a view to arousing public interest in the project. At the last of the series all those who wanted to assist in forming the new company were invited to "fall in," and a large number accepted the invitation. This resulted in the formation of what is now familiary known as "Number One" Company, with Mr. John Powell as the first captain.

The first active service of this Company was performed in 1861-62, when the men were under arms for some time as a result of the Trent affair. The late John Raynor, Wm. Elliott, John Clockenburg, David McMillan and Joseph Masters were among those who signed the first roll and served with No. 1 during the Trent affair. When the 19th Battalion was organized in 1863, Number 1 Company joined and retained its number, being thus designated for many years, till the 19th became a city regiment and No. 1 went out of existence.

For some years there was an armory at Niagara, and it was also hedquarters for the regimentl band, the Ellison brothers (George, John nd Henry) being members.

No. 1 Company Niagara Volunteers

In the Park, 1866. The photo shows St. Vincent de Paul's Church and Doyle's Hotel

The next service for the local company was the result of the St. Albans raid in 1865. On January 1st, 1910, the Niagara Times printed an article on this subject, which told about the rifle regiment, 1200 strong, that marched into Niagara at noon of January 1st, 1865 (having been ordered here to protect the U. S. frontier from possible attack by Southern sympathizers). It also said that there now were only two survivors of the incident in the vicinity. There are several besides W. H. J. Evans and James Hartley (the two survivors mentioned). In 1864 the struggle between the Union and Confederate armies was at its height. Many Southerners had congregated near the border in various sections of Canada, and the frontier being almost unprotected raids were made to rob banks or monied institutions and return to Canada with the spoils, which were sent later by a roundabout way to help along the Southern cause. The St. Albans raid, a raid made on a large bank in St. Albans, Vermont, was a particularly daring escapade and roused the American government so effectually that they entered a formal protest with the Canadian government, which then called out troops and dispatched them to various points along the border. Number 1 Company was under arms at Niagara at that time, being called out in January. They did duty here till April 1st, when they were ordered to Phillipsburg, Que., and there they remained till late in the summer.

The rifle regiment that came here 1200 strong was composed of two companies of the Queen's Own, one company each of the Kingston, Simcoe, Barrie, Collingwood, Whitby, Scarboro, Hemmingford and La Colle (Quebec) Rifles, and they were ordered here for service in or near Niagara. One or two companies were detached later and sent to Niagara Falls for a time. The regiment arrived at St. Catharines by different trains and at different hours of the day or night of Dec. 31st, 1864. Their baggage came in on a later train, so they did not wait for it, but set out immediately on the march to Niagara. The weather was bitterly cold, and though there was no snow the road was frozen in uneven ruts (all humps and hollows, as a veteran described it), so that marching was anything but a pleasure. The first detachment had their band with them, but their instruments being with the other baggage there was no music, though the band, headed by Bandmaster Williams, marched at the head of the column.

Williams, so a veteran has told me, was over six feet in height, and being rather stout and fine looking presented a striking appearance as he led the advancing troops. As soon as the Niagara bandsmen learned that the troops were on their way down from St. Catharines, they got together and taking their instruments went out to the old toll gate (near the residence of J. F. Greene) and awaited their coming. As soon as the column approached the entrance to the town our band, (which was in charge of Bandmaster Tressom of the Royal Canadians) struck up a lively air, took up their position in the forefront and played the tired soldiers into town. The regiment was in command of Lieut.-Colonel Durie, and the officers and men were billetted round in private houses for a short time (from two to four men being assigned to each). Later on the Scarboro and Whitby companies were quartered in the old jail (now the Western Home); the Barrie and Simcoe men were in one of the buildings at Butler's barracks, and the Collingwood company was at first stationed in Fort Mississauga, while the rest were quartered in the stone barracks (now the Masonic Hall), the old Victoria House, the Centre House, on the corner of Queen and Victoria streets, and in other places in the town. The cots on which the men slept were large planks laid on trestles, on which narrow ticks filled with straw were laid, the men's blankets completing the modest sleeping outfit. Major Hiscott's father, the late Richard Hiscott, had the contract for supplying the straw, and the soldiers took their empty ticks out to the Hiscott farm, had them filled with straw and brought them back to their quarters on their shoulders, thus obeying the scriptural command to "take up their beds and walk."

The last detachment of these troops came into Niagara just as the bells were ringing in the new year (1865), and members of No. 1 Company met them at the Court House with lighted lanterns (there were no street lights in those days and the night was pitch dark), and escorted them to their temporary abiding places. One of our lady citizens told me a few days ago that she and several friends were going to a watch night service in St. Mark's Church when they heard the noise of wagons coming into the town (it was a still, frosty night) and they turned round and went back to see the arrival of the soldiers.

As soon as the men were rested they were sent to different points along the water front, and in time the raids, which had threatened to disturb the "entente cordiale" between Canada and the United States, were thus prevented. When the danger was at an end the troops were ordered home and were temporarily disbanded.

Mr. Wm. J. Campbell, who is a veteran of 1870, and other old residents have told me that they can remember that when the snow was very deep and drilling outside was impossible, the troops were marched down to the old factory building adjoining the present canning factory on Melville street, and were drilled there, while others remember that when the La Colle men were going down they went at a brisk trot and were all singing a rhyme which began thus: "Snapoodle, snapeedle, snapee, snapee." The building referred to was pulled down some years ago. Of the troops who came here at that time, Major W. H. J. Evans of the Queen's Own, James Hartley of the Scarboro Rifles, and Charles Hunter of the Barrie Rifles are the only survivors in Niagara, and Messrs. George, John and Henry Ellison of this place, Edward Coxwell of Toronto and Thomas Dourley of Chicago are the only living members of the band who played the troops into Niagara with that stirring air which, Bandmaster Willliams hearing it for the first time, said: "Was the sweetest melody he had ever heard and that the bass solo was so entrancing that it carried him off his feet." This bass solo was played by Henry Ellison, who still has in his possession the bass bugle he used at that time.

On April 1st, 1865, a company composed of volunteers from No. 1 Company of this place and No. 2 of St. Catharines went down to Phillipsburg. This service was not compulsory, the men having volunteered to go. On April 28th the Rifle Regiment received orders to leave for home, and went next day by way of Toronto (the City of Toronto being the steamer used for transporting them) and were disbanded on April 30th. One of the men who served here with the Scarboro Rifles in 1865, told me a few days ago that the composite Rifle Regiment, all but the Simcoe company, left here on the morning of April 29th on the steamer City of Toronto. The Queen's Own were paid off as soon as they arrived in Toronto. The Barrie, Collingwood and Scarboro Rifles, headed by the

Queen's Own band, marched side by side from the wharf to the railway station, where they boarded their trains and separated—to meet again later in Dunnville. The Scarboro men signed the roll on April 30th and were then mustered out. As the soldiers were marching down the hill to the wharf at this place, they sang a rhyme made up by some of the men, the refrain being "We'll all get home by the first of May." The Simcoe company marched to St. Catharines and entrained there.

A few days later a company composed of men from Whitby, Brockville and other places and a company known at the time as the "Cavan Blazers" arrived in town and were assigned to quarters in the old jail. They remained here until the middle of July. A veteran told me that all of these men were strong Orangemen, and on the 12th of July they erected an arch over the jail gate and trimmed it with orange lilies and other appropriate emblems.

The Niagara troops remained at Phillipsburg much longer than they expected, and arrived back in Niagara on July 4th, 1865. All the men were well pleased to see their homes and families once more. On their arrival they were met by a number of the ladies of the town and presented with a silver bugle which had been purchased with money raised by popular subscription. This bugle was used from that time till 1897, when No. 1 Company was disbanded. Some years later it was given into the keeping of the Historical Society and is now to be seen in their building, a mute memorial of the company that has ceased to be. Accompanying the bugle is a sheet of paper containing the signatures of the few survivors who were in Niagara at the time it was presented to the Society for safe-keeping.

No. 1 was again to the fore in 1866, when the first Fenian raid took place, and again in 1870, when another Fenian invasion was threatened. In 1866 the company went with the rest of the 19th Battalion (as it was then called) to Fort Erie. A few days ago an old member of No. 1 told me that the company was under arms from March 9th, 1866, but was not really mustered for duty till about ten days before they went to Fort Erie, when they were quartered in Butler's barracks. Two companies of the Victoria Rifles from Montreal were

also quartered there, and the entire corps was in command of Lieut.-Colonel Cinq Mars. The Frenchmen at times made things lively round the town. The local men had some amusing experiences with the Frenchmen from not understanding English. One episode occurred one dark night when a picket made up of members of No. 1 and of the Victoria Rifles, in charge of a lieutenant of the latter, were scouting along the bank of the river near the Half Moon Battery, where the bank, as we all know, is very uneven and unusually steep. The sergeant (the late Joseph Masters), thought it his duty to warn the officer of what was likely to happen should they continue to steer a straight course, but either because he did not understand what was said, or else disdained to hold intercourse with a subordinate, no attention was paid to the warning, and they all tramped on, the Frenchmen in the lead. In a few moments they one by one disappeared over the edge of the bank. After enjoying a hearty laugh the rest went to the rescue and in time the top of the bank was gained, the former rather ruffled by their experience.

On May 31st the town bell sounding an alarm warned the townspeople and the soldiers that the long-expected Fenian Invasion was at last under way, and the wildest excitement prevailed, especially when the report was received that the invaders were destroying everything in their path. The soldiers received orders to proceed without delay to Niagara Falls, make connection there with other troops, and accompany them to Fort Erie. The only means of transportation was a gravel train. This had been up at the gravel pits at Stamford, being loaded with gravel, and was commandeered by the military authorities and sent to Niagara to bring the soldiers up. Survivors of that trip have told me that they were packed in the open cars like sardines in a box and were nearly smothered with the dust and heat before they arrived at Chippawa. They reached that place late at night, and the men lay in the cars till 3 o'clock in the morning, waiting for the other troops to come up. About that time the 19th, the 10th Royals from Toronto, two batteries of the Royal Artillery and one or more companies of the 47th and the Royal Irish (British line regiments) who had come up from Kingston and joined the 10th at Toronto. The weary men were then allowed to leave the cars, and after a light breakfast

preparations for the march began. This light breakfast consisted of hardtack biscuits, a lump of cold fat pork and a drink of water. The biscuits were so hard that the men had to pound them to powder and mix them with water before they could be used.. Billy Baker of No. 1 closely examined his biscuits, and noticing the letters B. C. (British Commissary) stamped on them, exclaimed: "Boys, it's no wonder these things are so hard. Why they were made B. C. I wonder where they were stored so long!"

While the troops were resting word came that the Queen's Own and the 13th had engaged a party of Fenians near Ridgeway, and they were ordered to march to their assassistance as quickly as possible. They started at once, the order of march being as follows The 47th, the Royal Irish, then the 19th, next the 10th Royals and Grey and Bay Battery, and the St. Catharines Artillery brought up the rear. The battery had two old smooth bore cannon with them which fell to pieces at Chippawa and had to be left behind. The troops marched from 3 o'clock till near noon without having anything to eat but the breakfast previously described, and when they halted for dinner they were all ravenously hungry. For most of them dinner was a repetition of breakfast, but some of No. 1 went on a foraging expedition to the farm houses nearby and returned with a supply of eggs, bread and butter and milk, and on these the entire company feasted, their bountiful fare being the envy of all beholders. As soon as the men had all rested the march was resumed and continued till late at night when they halted in the midst of ploughed fields, where the weary soldiers were glad to hug the bosom of Mother Earth, hard and uneven though it was, and get what comfort they could. After a few hours of rest, if such it could be called, they again took up the march. For a time the troops marched parallel with the river and when they were thirsty (which was pretty often, as the weather was very hot) they went down to the shore and quenched their thirst with river water, but after they turned off at Black Creek and were headed for Ridgeway the water in their canteens was soon exhausted, and they were at times nearly frantic with thirst. Several veterans have described their sufferings to me and said that whenever they came across a creek or pond of any description they would lie down and drink the muddy water.. When the column arrived at New

Germany they were greatly surprised and pleased with their reception, the negro population being especially glad to see "de redcoats," and who, surmising that the heat and dust would create a great thirst among the military, awaited their coming with buckets filled with fresh cold water, which attention was quite appreciated. The halt at this place was brief, and the troops again took up the route to Ridgeway, the negroes accompanying them for some distance with their pails of water, and arrived there too late for the fight, but in time to assist in caring for the wounded. Several of the veterans have described the scene of the fight to me, and said that some of the men were only slightly injured while others were more seriously wounded. One young man was found by members of No. 1 Company pinned to the ground by a bayonet which had been thrust through his breast by the Fenians after he fell. The poor fellow was alive when found, but died as soon as the bayonet was pulled out. This is only one instance of cruelty. Others can be told by the men who witnessed them.

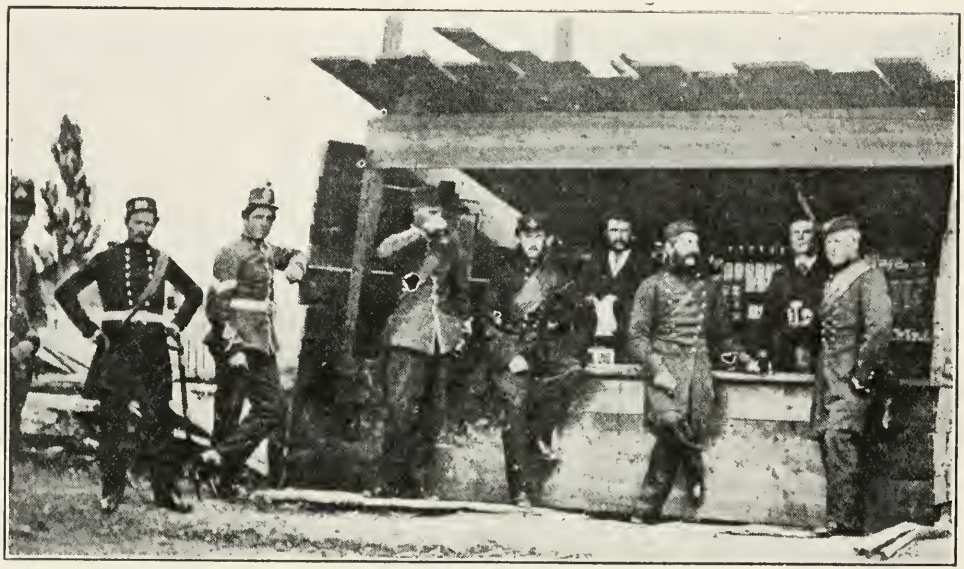
As soon as the party had done all they could at Ridgeway and were no longer needed there, they pushed on to Fort Erie, where they were told fighting was in progress, but did not reach their destination till after sunset, and were again too late to take part in the fight. When they arrived they were hailed as the "Peace Makers" and were known by that name long after the Fenian raid was over. One of the Niagara men told me that when the "Peace Makers" marched down the hill into Fort Erie the band was playing, and the men, tired though they were, held their muskets in the correct position over their shoulders, and also that many spectators lined the American shore, watching what was going on.

After they had recovered to some extent from the fatigue of their long march, the Niagara men, with others of the new arrivals, were ordered out for guard duty in the village. The men of No. 1 were given quarters in a new barn in which the floor was lacking, and they got planks, laid them on the ground, spread their blankets on them and slept there when not on duty.

One of the local veterans gave me a description of the postoffice building at Fort Erie in which the men of the Wel-

land battery made such a brave stand before being captured by the Fenians. The Welland men were armed with short Enfield rifles, with bayonets, and they had been for some time on the tug W. T. Robb (which had been loaned to the government and was patrolling up and down to prevent the escape of Fenians) where a large number of Fenian prisoners were confined, and for some reason had been landed by their commander, Captain King. While they were still on the landing a large body of Fenians, in command of Col. O'Neil, appeared on the scene and immediately attacked them and a running fight ensued, which ended in the battery men taking refuge in the postoffice building, which was at once surrounded. The men in the building kept firing on the besiegers, who literally riddled it with bullets, the roughcast coating on the outside being completely stripped. Then the besiegers threatened to set fire to the building and fixed their bayonets, held them up and dared the artillerymen to jump down. Their ammunition being exhausted, the men finally surrendered and were taken prisoners. The brave Captain King was shot in the leg and later on this had to be amputated as blood poisoning developed. Nearly all the prisoners were injured in some way.

The stay of No. 1 in Fort Erie was a series of unique experiences, stern duty and the art of war being the order of the day, while in the evening there was an easier time. The Niagara crowd resorted to many forms of amusement to pass the time. One of the most popular was an animal show, conducted by the McGuire brothers, assisted by the most mischievous men of the company. This show was very amusing and helped the men to get over a very trying period very successfully. Another amusement, one that was most popular in wet weather was a series of amateur concerts, arranged and conducted by the ubiquitous McGuire boys. One of them had acquired a guitar during his peregrinations round the village, and this was played by Mike McGuire, who also led the singing. He had a rich baritone voice and was always ready to use it. The men, wrapped in their great coats, sat round a big bonfire and sang "Tenting on the Old Camp Ground," "Dixie" and other songs that were popular at that time. The 19th was camped on the side of a hill, and as the water ran down through the tents, etc., it was not a very cheerful spot in rainy weather. Numerous other amusements



Group of No. 1 Company Niagara Volunteers

At Fort Erie on active service, Fenian Raid, June, 1866.

Capt. E. Thompson, Lieut. R. Currie and Ensign Johnson Clench, George Ellison, Henry Ellison and James Matthews

were resorted to, and the time passed by very rapidly. The officers of the 19th at Fort Erie were Lieut.-Col. James G. Currie; Majors John Powell, T. L. Helliwell; adjutant, Silas Spillett, one of the survivors of the Indian mutiny, where he took part in the siege of Delhi and the relief of Lucknow under Sir Colin Campbell, and many of the engagements in 1857 and 1858 in India. No. 1 Company was officered by Captain Edward Thompson, Lieutenant Johnson Clench, and Ensign Robert Currie. Dr. Wilson of this place was one of the medical staff. When all danger from the Fenians was over the troops were ordered home. Their stay in Fort Erie was less than a month, but it was filled with such stirring incidents that those who were there will never forget them. No. 1 Company arrived in Niagara early in July, and was disbanded temporarily, and so were the Home Guards, who had done such effective duty on the frontier while the militia were away in Fort Erie.

Henry Ellison, who was at Fort Erie in 1866, gave me a description of the Fenians who were taken prisoners at Fort Erie. He said they were all dressed in blue overalls or blue and white striped shirts and were without exception the most villainous looking set he had ever seen. It seems that No. 1's duty, part of the time was guarding these prisoners, who were kept at some distance from the camp. The Fenians were placed in the centre of a circle of soldiers and were closely watched till they were taken away to Toronto. Mr. Ellison told me about helping to bury some of the dead Fenians. One of these men was exhumed while the men were still at Fort Erie. His wife having obtained the necessary permission, came over from Buffalo with an expensive coffin, a hearse and an undertaker, and the remains were removed and reinterred later with great ceremony in one of the Buffalo cemeteries.

The camp ground at Fort Erie was a fair target for the Fenians who were posted at Black Rock, and their favorite amusement was to gather on the bank at night and shoot over at the Canadian tents on the opposite shoe. They got the range of the section occupied by the 19th Battalion, and the first night was an exceedngliy lively one, so much so that the colonel finally ordered his men to dress, form and retire to some distance. The tents were letf standing, each one with

a lighted lamp or candle inside, and the shots whistling over the quiet river had an eerie effect. It was necessary to camp well away from the tents for several nights, when, a vigorous protest having been entered with the United States government, they woke up and put a stop to it. "Sniping" was as popular with the Fenians as it was later on with the Boers in South Africa.

In 1870 No. 1 Company was again called out, being under arms in March and again in May and June, as a second Fenian invasion was threatened, but this was their last active service. The company was called out on May 25th, 1870, and was sent to St. Catharines the following day, for the purpose of guarding the Welland canal, as information had been received that its destruction was planned. Some of the men were stationed along the canal in or near St. Catharines, while the rest were sent down to Port Dalhousie. Some of the former were quartered at the old St. Catharines House, that was kept at that time by Mr. Westall. W. J. Campbell was one of these. Wm. James Handley, 1st Lieut. of No. 1 was another. He was in charge of the company, as Capt. Thompson, who was steward on the steamer City of Toronto, was unable to get away. Albert Davey was out in 1866-1870. Joseph Masters and John Raynor were also out in 1865-66 and '70. Mr. Handley now resides in Victoria, B. C..

For many years, beginning with the first camp in 1872, No. 1 Company went out to camp and took an active part in the affairs of the 19th Battalion till some years ago (about 1897), when this became a city regiment and No. 1 went out of existence so far as Niagara is concerned. The band had made its headquarters in St. Catharines some years before the change was made.

Among the men who assisted in the formation of No. 1 Company and who were connected with it for many years were: Robert Currie, Edward Thompson, Joseph Masters, John Raynor, John Clockenburg, William Elliott, Thos. Robertson, James McMillan, Thomas Kennedy, (he was in Chicago in 1870 when the second Fenian scare took place and came back to assist his country in her time of need), Jesse Harrison, James Sandham, Bernard McBrien, William and Charles Long, John Thompson, John Bishop, Frank Bishop,

Charles Sherlock, Wm. H. Smith, Alma Lawder, Ed. Mullin, Samuel Smith, Richard Wynn, Jno. Phillips, Frank Baxter, Alfred Montmorency, Alex. Oliver, James Weeks, Thomas Monroe, Wm. Milloy, John Coleman, Albert Davey, and Jos. Kennedy, all of whom have passed to their rest, most of them long ago. Edward and Hillyard Coxwell, R. Briggs, Henry and George Ellison, Wm. Campbell, Albert Sherlock, Wm. Baker, Patrick Lynch, Jno. Nisbet, Wm. Winterbottom, John G. Thornton, James and Thomas Holohan, Wm. J. Handley, Robert Kearins, Wm. Thornton, James Hartley, John Meneilly, John House, John Currie, David McMillan, Edward Bissell, nearly all of them being out either in 1866 or 1870. Timothy Harrington, Wm. Parker, and Thomas Lafferty, three pensioners, were also at Fort Erie.

George A. Clement, one of our pioneer merchants, went to Fort Erie with the troops and opened a sutler's store there, and did a flourishing business. It is said that Mr. Clement's turn-out was halted by the Fenian General O'Neil, and his horse, a big iron grey, was taken and used by O'Neil till he was taken prisoner, when it was returned to Mr. Clement. Mr. Clement was shot in the hand in the encounter.

In looking over some old papers of my father's (Joseph Masters), I found the roll of No. 1 Company for June, 1872, the year of the big camp. This old paper began thus: "The Commander-in-Chief has been pleased to order No. 1 Company, 19th Battalion, to be placed on actual service and to muster at the Town Hall, Niagara, on Tuesday, 6th of June, 1872, at 8 o'clock a. m.," The following men signed this roll: John Nisbet, Jos. Gates, Jno. Coleman, Thos. O'Leary, F. Harrison, Jas. Hartley, H. Willson, Cort L. Secord, Richard Wynn, Thos. Saddler, J. W. Sandham, Jas. Holohan, Joseph Masters, Jno. Thompson, Jno. Raynor, E. F. Coxwell, Alma Lawder, Wm. H. Smith, Patrick Nolan, Jno. D. Servos, J. Harrison, O. W. Creed, Thos. Monro, Jno. Clockenburg, D. O. Secord, Peter Servos, Cornelius Dolson, Wm. Elliott, Richard Sherlock, John Porter, Fred Long, Henry Watts, Wm. Robinson, Robt. Bishop, Edward Sherlock, Wm. Campbell, John Thornton, Samuel Halliday, while the witnesses were Sergeant-Major Joseph Masters and Sergeant Holohan. Of these thirty-eight men, several of whom had been in the company since its formation eleven years before, and had

seen service in Phillipsburg, Fort Erie and St. Catharines, twelve are still living, but among the list are names that have long been forgotten., this old sheet of paper being all that remains to recall their names to those who knew the bearers in the long ago.

Three members of No. 1 Company served over 25 years continuously and were awarded the long service medal by a grateful government. John Clockenburg, who had been in the Prussian army and served in the Franco-Prussian war before coming to Niagara, James Hartley and Joseph Masters. James Hartley first came to Niagara with the Scarboro Rifles in 1864-65, and liked the place so well that he came back later and remained permanently. Joining No. 1 Company as bugler, he rose to the rank of bugle major, and occupied that position till the company was disbanded. I can remember how all the children admired Mr. Hartley's martial appearance as he marched at the head of the procession whenever No. 1 appeared in public. The last time I remember seeing him march thus was when the funeral of the late Frank Bishop was held, this being only a short time before the company went out of existence.. In speaking of the Fenian excitement of 1866, Mr. Hartley told me he engaged on the steamer City of Toronto after the Fenian raid was over in 1866, and was on the boat when the Fenian prisoners, who had been confined in the Toronto jail, were released and sent across the lake to Lewiston, en route to Buffalo, each man having his passage paid and being given $5.00 besides by the Canadian government.

Joseph Masters came honestly by his love of soldiering, as his father was a sergeant in the 60th Regiment and received his discharge while the regiment was in this vicinity. He joined No. 1 Company in 1861 and served in it continuously till 1889, when he gave up active military life, though he always took a keen interest in such matters till his death. He received a Fenian raid medal when his fellow veterans did and also received a land grant with the rest.

A complete list of the members of No. 1 Company cannot be obtained just now, but we hope to get it later. Richard Wynn was the last veteran of 1866 to answer the last call, and he was, by his own request, carried to the grave by some

of those whom he accompanied to Fort Erie in 1866. Mr. Wynn was an enthusiastic soldier, one who had the affairs of the old company very much at heart. His death occurred on February 14th, 1912, and his remains are interred in old St. Andrew's cemetery.

Of the many brave men who marched out of our town on that beautiful June morning of 1866 on their way to the scene of battle, few remain. As one veteran sadly remarked to another a few days ago:

Some are in the churchyard laid,
Some sleep beneath the sea,
And few are left of all that band
Excepting you and me."

Some are sleeping their last sleep in the graveyards of the town, some have been laid to rest in far distant lands. One by one they are answering the last call, and in a short time the newer generations will know little of the history of old Number 1, the company composed of the best of our Niagara men who so bravely upheld the honor of the British flag and of the old town to which they belonged. But the history of Niagara would not be complete without some mention of this military organization that was for so many years closely identified with the life of the town. Its members were at all times ready to respond when duty called; with them the love of country took precedence of all else; its need awakened their patriotic enthusiasm and they set succeeding generations an example they would do well to follow. No. 1 was famous in its time and served its day and generation well.

We have heard many accounts of the Fenian Raid, but none of them gave the many little incidents in which No. 1 figured. It is in these Niagara people are most interested. Much information that has probably never been told may be obtained from the few survivors of the Fenian raid who still reside in town. For this information (to quote Miss Carnochan):

"Go ask the unwritten history of those days,
As told by those fast fading from our gaze;
Go—ask the veterans of the war to tell
One half alone of all that then befell."

Meetings

The Regular Meetings are on the second Monday of each month from October to May, except that the Annual Meeting is on the 13th of October.

Publications

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5 Reprinted, Sermon of Rev. R. Addison, Historic Houses, etc.
12 Battle of Fort George, republished from No. 1
14 Letters of Mrs Wm. Dummer Powell, 1807-1821
15 Sir Isaac Brock, Count de Puisaye, republished
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18 Early History of St. Mark's, Robert Gourlay, etc.
19 Inscriptions and Graves in the Niagara Peninsula. Price 40 cents. No. 10, reprinted with additions
20 Reminiscences of Fenian Raid, etc.
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22 Some Graves in Lundy's Lane.
23 Fort Niagara, Col. MacDougal
24 Catalogue
25 Laura Secord, Diary of a Prisoner in Fort Garry, 1869-70
26 Notes on District of Niagara, 1791-3
27 The Present Issue.

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Its objects are the encouragement of the study of Canadian History and Literature, the collection and preservation of Canadian Historical Relics, the building up of Canadian loyalty and patriotism and the preservation of all historical landmarks in this vicinity.

The annual fee is fifty cents.

The Society was formed in December, 1895. The annual meeting is held on October 13th. Since May, 1896, six thousand articles have been gathered in the Historical Room—twenty-eight pamphlets have been published, eleven historical sites have been marked, an Historical building erected at a cost of over $5,000, and a catalogue published.

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Preface

It has long been the desire of the Niagara Historical Society to obtain family history and reminiscences of the early settlers of this neighborhood, similar to those in number 11 which has lately been reprinted as many requests were made for additional copies. We are happy in having been able to gather from varied sources the contents of the present number which we hope will meet with as favorable a reception as did number 11. We heartily thank all who have assisted in furnishing its contents and would ask those who can contribute anything to the story of the early pioneers to bring such to the editor or any member of the society. We have been fortunate too in obtaining pictures of these early settlers from five different sources.

As a contrast to these stories of the past we have a page from this year of world war when our young Canadians are fighting to give justice, freedom and good government, to put down tyranny and cruelty and are freely giving their lives as their ancestors fought for freedom in the cause of the Empire.

Hon. Wm. Dickson, 1769-1846

A native of Dumfries, Scotland, member of Legislative Council. 1816, founder of Guelph and the township of Dumfries, built the first brick house in Niagara about 1790, member of Law Society 1797.

Hon. James Crooks, 1778-1860

Native of Scotland, settled in Niagara 1794, shipped the first wheat and flour from Niagara to Montreal, Member of Legislative Council for twenty-five years, was Captain in 1st Lincoln Militia and honorably mentioned for conduct at the battle of Queenston Heights.

Correspondence Between Hon. William Dickson Prisoner of War and Gen. Dearborn, 1813

Albany, 14th August, 1813

Sir:—

In behalf of myself and others whose names are hereunto annexed and designated by their different avocations in the District of Niagara, in the Province of Upper Canada, prisoners of war in Albany in the State of New York, I respectfully call your prompt and animated attention in your official character to their case arising out of a policy of war which had not been anticipated by them, I have therefore to state that on the 27th of May last, when General Dearborn's troops entered the town of Niagara and Fort George was evacuated, many inhabitants of Niagara and its vicinity with their families under the existing circumstances and under impressions favorable to the presumed policy of the commander of the forces remained at their homes Generals Lewis and Boyd gave me assurance of protection in person and property and civilities with them and the officers of the army were mutually exchanged.

Under the temporary protection of the United States a temporary allegiance was due to that government. This I communicated to General Dearborn by letter and he then demanded and received the respective paroles of each. Subsequently I received a letter from him desiring an interview when he wished that I would notify the Magistrates under his control of his wish that they would call upon him and he would state to them his intentions as to the issuing a general order beneficial to the interests of society in their respective precincts In consequence of which about twelve of these gentlemen waited on General Dearborn when in a courteous address he wished them to exercise their official functions as usual and issued the following general order and sent through Colonel Scott the same in triplicate to be transmitted to the Magistrates which was done accordingly.

"ORDER"

Headquarters Fort George, June 4th, 1813.

As the good of Society requires a vigilant attention of the Civil Magistrates in the due execution of the laws, those within the district of Niagara are hereby informed that their respective functions as Magistrates will be considered by me in force and a due administration of the laws for the suppression of offences against Society will be respected by me accordingly.

Signed,
H. DEARBORN.
Major General.

Under this authority, some cases arose calling for the interference of the civil Magistrates, and these were acted upon until the 19th day of June, when I and others were taken under a guard and confined in a house in the town of Niagara Two days had elapsed when I presumed the guard might be ignorant of our situation, the following correspondence took place:

May it please your Excellency:

Presuming you are unacquainted that I with a number of other civilians are now under confinement, I have therefore to state the fact and to remark when I had the honor last time of a onversation with you, I little anticipated the measure now resorted to.

I have the honor to be your Excellency's
very humble servant,
(signed) WM. DICKSON

To His Excellency
Major General Dearborn.

June 21st, 1813

Sir:—Your note of the 21st inst has this day been received. Any measures that circumstances may have demanded in relation to yourself and certain other gentlemen, could, I presume, have resulted only from an obvious departure in those gentlemen from that proper deportment which under existing circumstances had been expected, and from the severities practised on many persons who had given their parole by persons in the British employ. Be assured, Sir, that the measures you question are among those painful cases which nothing but necessity could induce me to countenance

Your humble servant,
(Signed) H. DEARBORN.

William Dickson, Esq.

May it please your Excellency

"Your prompt attention to my communication of this day being the 21st inst., is most respectfully appreciated by me, after which it becomes a duty which I owe to myself, to my companions in confinement and to the standing we have in Society, to repel any charge of an obvious departure from that passive deportment which under existing circumstances had been expected. So far as relates to myself and to t ose in my confidence, no agency dire tly or indirectly hinted at has taken place and I most solemnly assure your excellency the imputation or suspicion has not a little hurt my feelings.

With respect to that part of your letter relative to severities practised on many persons who have given their parole by persons in the British employ we are completely ignorant of. I am well assured you consider it a painful exercise of duty in adopting measures of severity against inoffensive colonists, but when that necessity is no longer apparent I presume a forbearance of these measures will be the result of your excellency's further investigations"

I have the honor to be your Excellency's
very obedient servant,
(Signed) WILLIAM DICKSON

To His Excelleacy,
Major General Dearborn.

To this letter no answer was returned, but we were immediately es orted under guard across the river to the American Fort remaining there three days under unaccustomed privations, from thence to Batavia, Canandaigua, Geneva and Utica, remaining at these respective places for some time making a procrastinated route of about three hundred and fifty miles in fifty seven days.

We forbear complaint as we might have communicated with you before this, but trusted to Sir George Prevost's knowledge of our individual cases and from his proclamation of the 14th June at Kingston, looked before this for the interference of our government.

Many of us have moved in spheres of life at home which the present renders most irksome, the position of our wives and children in the present state of the country added to our solicitude and the pecuniary entanglements arising from obvious causes is painful in recurring to the past and anticipating the future uncertain time and place of detention.

We therefore beg you to take such prompt measures as your knowledge and diplomatic discussions may tend to relieve us from this state.

Many of us as by the annexed list you will observe are civil-

ians or non combatants. On the policy of making such prisoners of war we forbear to comment.

I have the honor to be Sir, your obedient humble servant,

(Signed) WILLIAM DICKSON.

To Thos. Wm. Moore,
Agent for British Prisoners, Albany

List of persons ordered into custody at Niagara Upper Canada, by order of Major General Dearborn, on the 19th, 20th, 21st June, 1813.

NON-COMBATANTS

Alexander McDonnell, Dy. Paymaster General of Militia.
William Dickson, Esq., Barrister-at-law, Niagara.
John Symington Esq., Merchant, District Militia Paymaster
Joseph Edwards, Esq., Merchant, Justice of the Peace.
James Muirhead, Esq , Surgeon, Justice of the Peace.
Andrew Heron. Merchant, Niagara.
John Grier, Merchant, Niagara.
John Baldwin, Merchant, Niagara.
John Crooks, clerk to Jas. Crooks, Merchant, Niagara.
Haggai Skinner, Farmer, Falls, 64 years of age.
Doan, Farmer.
Ramsay, boy of Stamford.
John McFarland, Boat Builder
William Ross, Commissariat.

MILITIA

Ralph Clench, Esq., Clerk of the Peace, Register of Surrogate, Col. of Militia and Dy. Qr. Mr. General, Niagara.
John Powell, Esq., Register of the District and Capt. of Militia.
George Lawe, Usher of Legislative Council and Capt. of Militia.
John Decoe, Farmer, Thorold, Capt. of Militia.
John McEwen, Merchant, Niagara, Capt. of Militia.
John Jones, Taylor, Niagara, Capt of Militia.
——— Baxter, Farmer, Niagara, Capt. of Militia.
Jacob A. Ball, Farmer, Niagara, Capt. of Militia.
William Powers, Farmer, Niagara, Lieutenant
Jonathan Williams, Farmer, Niagara, Lieutenant.
John Bradt, Farmer, Niagara, Ensign

Albany, 14th August, 1813.

A list has been found with names of those to whom passports were given, Dec. 11th, 1813, Wm. Dickson, Jos. Edwards, John Grier, John McFarland, John Crooks, J. Baldwin, A. Heron.—Ed.

Reminiscences of Mrs. Edward Pilkington

Reminiscences of Mrs. Edward Pilkington, daughter of Col. Nelles, Grimsby, left as a legacy to her granddaughter, Annie Kelland, copied from the original manuscript by Miss Harriet Ruthven, granddaughter of Col Nelles, (20th Nov., 1874.) Probably written in 1848. We have printed the exact language, but omitted several passages merely of family interest and are delighted to be able to give the reminiscences of one of the early settlers of which we find so few. Statements of where they landed when they came, how they travelled and what were their hardships in coming, and through the early years of hewing down the forest and through the "Hungry Year", such statements are almost entirely lacking, so that we are the more pleased to be able to print this through the kindness of Mrs. Alfred Ball, nee Ruthven.—Ed.

My little granddaughter, Elizabeth Anne, is this day nine years old. Taking a retrospect of the years of my pilgrimage, what cause have I for thankfulness and to say with the Psalmist, "Surely goodness and mercy have followed me all the days of my life." Should it please my heavenly Father to spare this little one, she will often think of grandmama and perhaps wonder who she was and what was her history. For her dear sake I will note down a few dim recollections of bygone days. After the Revolutionary War when the United States obtained their independence, my grandfather, Henry William Nelles, by his loyal adherence to his rightful Sovereign, sacrificed a noble property in the beautiful valley of the Mohawk in the State of New York, and literally taking up his staff after the war was over and he could return with safety, brought his family many hundreds of miles into the backwoods of Upper Canada, then an almost uninhabited wilderness. My grandfather and his family after many hardships in their journey through the woods, crossed the Niagara River and halted on the shore of Lake Ontario about thirty miles distant from the Falls of Niagara. Here he pitched his tent like the Patriarch of old, not knowing whether he went. He took his son to reconnoitre the woods, he was pleased with the locality and said, "my son we had better choose this spot

for our inheritance, the country will never be settled farther up in our time" The British government, as a reward to men who sacrificed their property by their adherence to the King of England, gave a certain portion of wild lands in lieu of the smiling and cultivated homes left behind in the United States.

My grandfather and his sons and a black servant, who followed the fortunes of his master, set to work to fell the trees and erect a habitation which they accomplished in three months, thus making their first settlement in the township of Grimsby, County of Lincoln and District of Niagara About the same time several families of the U. E. Loyalists followed the same course. choosing rather to suffer hardships with the loyal subjects of the King, than the pleasures of wealth and the comfort of good properties in a cultivated and settled country. Amongst the number of these devoted patriots was the family of Judge Pettit from the state of New Jersey, a sister of whom married my maternal grandfather, John Moore, of a good family in the usual acceptation of the word. These families having all settled near each other lived in almost patriarchal friendship united by the ties of mutual suffering, endurance, religion and political principles. My father became attached to my mother, the daughter of the above named John Moore, a young lady of a refined and cultivated mind with great personal attractions and also of a deeply religious nature.

My first recollections are of the dark blue waters of Ontario and pine covered hills of Grimsby. The wilderness had given place to a cultivated and smiling neighborhood, peace and happiness dwelt in the abodes of the little loyal band and happy children whose hopes and wishes were bounded by the little world around them, had no aspiration beyond that simple society. How well I remember the scenery, April mornings when flocks of pigeons of interminable length formed highways in the air, lovely orchards in full bloom, the beautiful scarlet bird perched in the snow white blossoms of the cherry tree. It was truly a lovely spot, a good land, a land of brooks of water, of fountains and depths that spring out of the valleys and hills, a land of wheat and Indian corn, of peach trees and melons. a land of milk and honey, a land wherein thou shall eat bread without scarceness, a land whose stones are iron and out of whose hills thou mayest dig brass.

My father's place lay at the foot of a richly wooded mountain on one side and bounded on the other by the crystal lake; the trees were magnificent I have never seen anything to give me such an idea of ages gone by as the woods of these primeval forests, the gigantic oak. the tall pine, the beautiful chestnut, the white flower-

ing dogwood, the elm, ash, maple; dear dear trees, how I loved you and how much like old friends you seemed to my memory.

We had no clergyman but my uncle, Andrew Pettit, took the lead among the little society of Episcopalians, and for many years (twenty) they assembled at each other's houses on the Sabbath day and he read the church service, the lessons and a sermon of some old divine, after some time the Methodists, those pioneers of the backwood, sent missionaries amongst us, but my dear old uncle would not allow us to hear a dissenter, he was just as particular as any of the country clergymen in England, still I sometimes strayed off and I remember with love the Methodist Missionary and his simple and impassioned eloquence, but my love for all those who love the Lord Jesus Christ has not made me love our own form of worship less Time marched on and in 1812 we got a clergyman and my father gave land and money to build a church which was called St. Andrew's, more, I verily believe, in honor of my old uncle, Andrew Pettit, than of the apostle of old.

The year 1812 was memorable too, as the breaking out of war between England and the United States. I could write a history on this subject, but I will confine myself to a few particulars concerning myself, of how we were frightened at the declaration of war and how awfully the cannon sounded and what a fearful time it was when my father, who was a Colonel, and my brother an officer in the same regiment had to go out to defend the frontier, and of the glorious battle of Queenston Heights, and yet my heart recoils at the words, "glorious battle," of the carts of wounded brought home, of our dangerous allies of the northwest, thousands of these redmen were encamped on our place, Indians; what fearful friends who seemed to have the tomahawk suspended over the heads of friends as well as foes. In t'.is year my mother was called to her everlasting rest and I was left to take charge of her dear children. The two following years were eventful ones in my life, but I have but a confused recollection of the stirring events, the battles and cannonading and takings and retakings of forts, burning of towns, marchings and countermarchings, advances of the British and again retreats, then the American army taking possession of the Niagara frontier and marching through the country to the march of "See the conquering hero comes" with their scabbards flung away and then more battles and more retreats, but for a history of those times my little girl must get one and read it. Amongst all the confusion I have a very vivid remembrance of many brave and intellectual officers high in rank in both armies who have their names enrolled in the annals of fame. If my little girl can find a history of the taking of Fort Niagara in 1813, she may read about her grandfather

Pilkington, who bore a conspicuous part in that brave and as it turned out almost bloodless conquest.

In the summer of that year my brother, Captain Henry Nelles, asked to introduce to me a very particular friend of his, a Major Pilkington, a fine noble generous hearted man with a fine person and commanding air, blue eyes and brown hair, such eyes, suffice to see him was to love him and love but him for ever In February, 1814, I was married to him. I accompanied my husband to the wars, our honeymoon was spent in a cottage on the river above the Falls and in sight of the American shore. I travelled in Canada until 1816, in that time I lived at Fort Erie, at Fort Niagara, at Montreal, at Sorel on the banks of the Richelieu and at Chambly. After the battle of Waterloo the army was called to England and I returned to my native place, Grimsby, where we took up our abode and with my son Edward Harpon and my twin daughters Mary Anne and Elizabeth Maria I passed my time in peace being surrounded by my father, brothers and sisters, uncles, aunts and cousins who were all too fond of me. My sister Elizabeth married the Rev. Brook Bridge Stevens, chaplain of the forces and evening lecturer of Montreal. My brother the Rev. Abraham Nelles is now the Rector of the Mohawk church at the Grand River. In 1827, my beloved husband, Edward Pilkington, received a letter from the Rev. Mr. Webb, the clergyman of his native parish in Ireland, written at the request of his mother, Mrs Pilkington, wishing for his return home and that she would give her estate of Urney upper half Baron of Phillipstown, King's County, which he acceded to. It was a trying time the parting from that home of love Oh how my heart bleeds when I think of that last farewell. My father brought me in his carriage the first sixty miles on my way through the United States, but "come it slow or come it fast, the parting time must come at last" My aged, my much loved father must we part and part forever? and we never did meet again for my revered father was called to his everlasting rest in 1842

We travelled through the States and sailed from New York on 8th July and landed in Liverpool 1st August.

My first impressions of England were glorious, my imagination had never pictured a world so fair, the green verdure is what first strikes on the heart of a dried up American as something like enchantment, but this I cannot dwell upon. Read Washington Irving's description of his first visit to England and you will read one of the most beautiful things in the English language. We reached old Urney about the 12th of August, what a happy meeting between Edward and his aged parents. His mother did not know her son, but we soon had a bonfire and great rejoicings and we lived with the old

lady who was a very fine specimen of the old school till her death in 1832. She left her property to her son Edward and his children. My dear husband lived only two years after his mother's death. My son succeeded to the property. His mind was fixed on the church and we went to Dublin to live where he completed his education at Trinity College. My daughter Elizabeth Maria, your mother, became acquainted with the Rev. Philip Kelland, Senior Wrangler in Queen's College, Cambridge. They were married in 1838. He became the Professor of mathematics in Edinburgh University. In 1841 your mother took a trip to the continent for her health which seemed for a time to be restored, but in 1844 she sank into a rapid decline She was attended by Dr Abercrombie. I thought if she could be taken to the south she might recover; about three weeks before her death we all came to your aunt Maria's at Greenwich, but nothing could arrest the hand of death. When she left Edinburgh Dr Abercrombie paid her a farewell visit with tears in his eyes, in two months after he too had entered into his rest.

Dear auntie came from America the next day after her death, not knowing of the death of her sister and it was a great shock to her. Your mamma was buried in the churchyard at Greenwich. May you my precious child walk in her steps and die as she died trusting in a Saviour's love.

M. PILKINGTON.

Secord Papers

These were kindly given by Mrs. Orlando Dunn, granddaughrer of Stephen Secord, copied from the original documents, letters and accounts of Hon. Robert Hamilton, Stephen Secord, Thomas Dickson. Joseph Edwards, William and James Crooks, from 1790 to 1815. From early records in the Archives of the census taken by Col John Bntler of settlers at Niagara in 1782-1784 we learn that there were eight Secords, Peter, John, James, Thomas, John jr., Silas, Solomon and Stephen. The number of acres cleared by each is given, and in the account of the Gilbert Captivity it is mentioned that one of the children was sheltered at the home of John Secord in 1782, so that it is thus shown that the Secords were among the earliest settlers of the United Empire Loyalists.

These letters show the immense business done in Queenston and St. Davids, give us the price of groceries and other articles, show also the interchange of goods, the Secord mill furnishing the flour and Robert Hamilton providing the wheat purchased by him from the farmers. They show also the good feeling existing and the confidence in one another. The large amounts give us pause, the account of Thomas Dickson to Stephen Secord is £483 13s 2d, but there is a contra account of £874 17 9d, leaving a balance due Mr. Secord of £391 4s 7d. It must be noted here however, that these sums are not so large as at first they seem, being in N. Y. Cy. (New York currency); instead of four dollars to the pound read two dollars and a half, eight shillings of twelve and a half cents to the dollar. In only one place is what was called Halifax currency used and in only two places does the word dollar occur. The Robert Hamilton mentioned was the principal man of the district, the Lieutenant of the county. At his fine mansion he entertained Governor Simcoe and all the principal persons visiting the Falls. He was noted for his liberality and hospitality. James Secord was the husband of the famous Laura Ingersoll Secord and the brother of Stephen. James Crooks was the first person to export wheat and flour to Montreal, and was a member of the Legislature.

The oldest date is 1790 and is the account of Joseph Edwards against Stephen Secord. We find from other sources that Joseph Edwards was the Postmaster at Niagara and that he was one of those sent as prisoners to Albany by General Dearborn in 1813, among them being Hon. Wm. Dickson.

From this account, he, Edwards, must have been in 1790 a merchant in Niagara The price of calico and muslin is enormous, snuff is mentioned twice, half a pound seems to have lasted nearly a month, tumblers were very necessary in those days. The account reads thus in part.

Mr. Stephen Secord, Dr.
to Joseph Edwards.

1790		£	s	d
Mar. 20.	Balance of acc. delivered	2	1	1½
Jun. 17.	2 lbs candles		5	
Aug. 2.	1 white hat.....		8	
Sept. 1.	½ lb snuff		3	
Oct. 5.	1 chip hatt		4	
" 28	¼ lb. snuff		1	6
" 23.	half a pasteboard			6
Nov, 1.	4 Japanese tumblers		8	0
	1 mugg		3	0
3.	1 lawn handkerchief.....		5	0
	1 Scotch check		2	6
Dec, 6.	6½ yards brown camblet		19	6
1791				
Jan. 10.	2 yards muslin, 8s.....		16	0
15.	1 pair woman'a shoes		9	
	1¾ yards Calicoe, 7s		13	1½
	1 loaf sugar, 8 lbs @ 2s 9d	1	2	
Feb. 21.	12 lbs, rice.....		10	0
	Cash paid the batter.		5	6
Mar. 1	1 pair woman's shoes.....		9	0
2.	His order for furs	3	0	0
26.	1 shawl handkerchief.....		6	
Apr 11	1 skein black silk		1	
	6 lbs. barley 7 6 and other 5s		12	6
	1 barrel rum 37 gal 9s 16	13	0	
	1 gal cranberries.....		1	
	1 oz. cloves.....		3	

E.E., Niagara, 2nd Jan , 1792.

The next account is that of Robert Hamllton against Stephen Secord and amounts to £250 The first date is 1789 and the last

1792, the phrase 'The Landing" is used twice and means Queenston, this paper is yellow with age and the ink pale so that the writing is not very legible, the amount on one side of the page is £125 with a contra account of £64 leaving a balance of £60, but on the next page the amount due at Niagara was £176, finally £250 which is settled in full by security, when paid the signature is simply R. Hamilton, but the account is not in the same writing. It is very pleasiug to see that in all these accounts and contra accounts sometimes of very large amounts the confidence placed in one another and the good feeling shown. For instance the Hon. Robert Hamilton writes: "I give you joy that you have been able to reduce the indebtedness." There is never in sending an account any urging of payment. The sentence which begins "I hope" and we might suppose it may go on to say "for a speedy settlement" reads instead in account after account "I hope you will find the statement right." and each seems to have an account against the other for years, but is always finally paid either by a contra account or cash, or security. One gives groceries, the other flour, or one gives wheat for groceries and then exchanges the wheat for flour. The business done in those early years in Queenston and St. Davids was extensive.

The next account is that of Stephen Secord to James Secord; the latter of course is the husband of Laura Ingersoll Secord. The first named had the mills at St. Davids while James Secord had a store at Queenston. In this account of £90.11, New York Currency we find that sugar is three shillings a pound, a quart of spirits eight shillings, two rose blankets come to 80 shillinge and one dozen buttons four shillings, half a bushel of salt is fourteen shillings. This is in 1798

The next letter is a valuable one and is in the hand writing of Hon. Robert Hamilton, Feb. 1800. We read elsewhere of his kindness and benevolence and this certainly shows a kind heart. It also shows what a large business was done at the mill of Stephen Secord at St. Davids, as well as the extent of business done by the Hon. Robert Hamilton.

Dear Sir:

Enclosed please receive your account with me up to this day and the interest on your obligation calculated to the 1st of Jany.

Balance of account	£15,	10,	1
" mortgage ...	84,	9,	6
Total.....	99,	19,	7

I give you joy at having brought this long standing debt to be under a hundred pounds, and I have now to propose to you that I will take if you can procure the quantity, fifty barrels of flour from you between this and the first of June at 7 dollars—the price of Government—which will over pay your account 100 dollars which I will answer to your order in cash—so soon as I receive it. Let me have your answer in a week and believe me your friend and svt.

R. HAMILTON

Mr. Stephen Secord,
Queenston, Feb. 3, 1800

Another merchant of Queenston was Thomas Dickson, a brother of Hon. Wm Dickson and of Robert Dickson who traded with the Indians from the Gulf of Mexico to Hudson's Bay. The following letter is sent to Stephen Secord, addressed to Four Mile Creek Mills.

Queenston, 11th June, 1802.

Dear Sir:—I enclose you your account with me to 20th inst., balance due me £106, 10, 5, York, which I trust upon examination you will find right. You will observe you are charged with 93 flour barrels from Page, which will be credited you, when with flour £18, 12, 0, Yk. I shall be much obliged to you if you will make me two hundred wt. of fine flour for house use, which I will send for as soon as the roads are passable, also for some bran. I am dear sir, your most obt. svt.,

THOMAS DICKSON

Mr. Stephen Secord

The account of Thomas Dickson in 1812 against Stephen Secord and the contra account against Thomas Dickson give us an idea of the large business done by each, give us also the prices of wheat and flour, groceries and clothing. It would appear that Mr. Dickson bought wheat and sold it to Mr. Secord who then furnished barrels of flour. The name is always given of the person furnishing wheat which gives us the names of farmers in the vicinity who raised wheat. The account runs through the months of the year 1812. The amounts astonish us beginning with a balance of £203. ending with £483 while the contra account for 261 barrels of flour is £874 leaving a balance due Mr. Secord of £391, N. Y Cy. Some of the names are familiar as Warner, Turney, Lampman, Middaugh, Adams, Hutt, Chisholm Several German names appear as Osterholt, Huntsinger; Duchambeux must be French as also Debois. The first entry is Jan. 9 59 60 bushels wheat from Seaburn at 10s £4, 19, 10; the next entry Jan. 6th is one lb. tobacco 3s On Jan. 20th Warner furnishes 109 56-60 bushels wheat. Jan. 30th one lb.

green tea 8s. Feb. 15th a pair of blankets £2.16. March 17th, 3 slate pencils 6d. The children of those days would have to be more careful of these aids than those of a later date, but we believe now no slate pencils or slates are used, a mustard pot was 1s, 6d and knives 12s, 2 lbs. nails cost 5 shillings. On May 6th appears, to cash for self $3, £1, 4, which gives us the value of New York Currency. The pound of 20 shillings instead of being four dollars or five dollars, represented two dollars and a half, the shilling being our 12½ cents and thus eight shillings to the dollar. Many of the articles are not so very different in valuc from present prices, but a paper of pins which might now be five cents, the price given is 4s which would represent 37½ cents, but on May 16th 20 flour barrels cost £4 or ten dollars, about the same as now. On June 1st powder and shot are bought, a wool hat and half lb. snuff, the latter cost 2 shillings. Does any one buy snuff now? From 14th Jan. to Oct 413 bushels of wheat were furnished and 97 flour barrels while in the same time the contra account gives 261 barrels of flour.

The next account in order which I have selected is dated Sept. 1815 and is the account of Richard Woodruff against the "Widow Secord," and may be given in full. It is made out in a different style with the contra account on the same page, side by side.

Widow Secord

Bt of Richard Woodruff & Co.

	£	s	d
1816, Sept 30th			
To 1 brass kettle		18	
" 1 hat, ...	1	8	
" ——— ——— (indistinct)		2	
" 1 yd. holland 3s. 6d; ¼ lb. powder 2s ..		5	6
By balance due you (your account)..... .....2, 18 6			
1816, Sept 9—To 5 lbs. steel, 2s, 6d.		12	6
" 25— " ½ lb tobacco		2	
Oct 28— " 1 pair best morocco shoes.		16	
" 31— " 1 lb. tobacco		4	
Nov10— " 5½ yards flannel, 5s	1	7	6
" " 2 hanks, silk.....			9
" " 1 dozen brown buttons.....		1	6
	£2 18 6	£5 17	9
To balance due me		2 19	3

St. Davids; Dec. 10th, 1816

	By 14 bu. potatoes.....	4	4	0	
		1	4	9	
		5	4	9	
1817	To 28 lbs. cocoa.....				1 3 9
	" 3 barrels.....				12
	Received payment				4 15
					11 3

Richard Woodruff & Co.

It does not seem very plain where the 11s, 3 comes from or the £4, 4.

AGREEMENT WITH A TEACHER IN 1828.

Articles of Agreement made the eleventh of Novemher in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty eight, between Richard H Secord of Grantham, of the District of Niagara, Teacher, of the one part and the undersigned subscriber of the other part.

Witnesseth that for the conditions hereinafter mentioned, he, the said Richard H. Secord, doth covenant and agree to and with the said subscribers that for and during the term of three months commencing on Monday, the seventeenth instant, that the said Richard H. Secord shall teach a common day school in the township of Grantham and shall faithfully use his best endeavours to teach and instruct such pupils as may on behalf of the subscribers be put under his care and tuition the following branches of education, viz.: Spelling, Reading, Writing and Arithmetic and to understand it according to their respective capacities. And farther he doth engage to maintain good order and exercise impartial discipline in the same school and to suppress and discountenance all immoral habits and practices among his pupils, and to use all reasonable diligence to improve their learning. And further for the purpose of teaching, he, the said Richard H. Secord, agrees to attend at the schoolhouse eleven days in every two weeks from nine o'clock A.M. to four o'clock P.M. for the aforesaid term. And lastly if any charge should be brought against the said teacher relative to his conduct while in school, on his being examined before the trustees, if found culpable they are at liberty to discharge him on paying him for whatever space of time he may have taught. For and in consideration of the due performance of the aforesaid conditions to us the subscribers on the part of said Richard H Secord, we do

promise and agree to pay the said Richard H. Secord the sum of ten shillings currency per quarter for each pupil subscribed. And further we do engage to furnish a schoolhouse with suitable writing desks, benches, etc. Also each subscriber is to furnish an equal proportion of fire wood (according to the number of pupils subscribed) delivered at the schoolhouse when it shall be needful for the benefit of the said school.

In case the said R. H. Secord can get twenty-five scholars he will teach for eight shillings and nine pence currency per quarter.

Stephen Emmet	1	David Grass	1
Walter D	1	John Bessey	1
Seth Keith	3	John Mowers	1
Thos. Watt	1	Jacob Stull	1 load 1
Jos. Vanderlip	1	Ebenezer Cavers	2
Peter Young	3 load 2	Robert Price	1
Elias Durham	1	Elizabeth Mead	1
Jeremiah Durham	2		

(Signed) John Hainer,
George Havens
From 15th December

A sheet of foolscap without any name gives a curious list of charges on 85 barrels of flour from Queenston to Quebec amounting to £46 or $184. The items are storage at Queenston £1, 6, 6¾; freight to Kingston £8, 10, storage at Kingston, freight to Lachine, inspection there at four pence per barrel, storage at Lachine, Commission at 2½ per cent at Montreal on £206. Cooperage there eleven shillings, charges to Quebec. It is evident that these charges are not in N. Y. Cy., but at the rate of four dollars to the pound and that the consigner paid the charges which are deducted from the £206, leaving £160. 5, 9¾. A note below says is N. Y. Cy. £256, 8, 8½, or nearly eight dollars a barrel, while the prices paid at Queenston or St. Davids varied from $5 to $6 25, an interesting thing to notice is the varying price of a barrel of flour through the hundred years.

The accounnt of E. Thompson against Stephen Secord in 1801 to 1803 of fifty six pounds is signed by Ann Thompson received payment in full of all demands. Among the articles furnished we find ten pounds of Maple Sugar at 1 6 –15 shillings, 1½ yard cloth at 24s £1,16 and ½ dozen green edged plates 6s, pair cotton stockings 9s. pair gloves 6s, next five yards white cotton at 4s, a neck handkerchief 12s, half dozen cups and saucers 7s. The credit side of the account amounts to £32·16. Among the items are

50 lbs. flour 12s. 125 lbs. pork at 5d per lb. £2.13, the last item is 75 ft. boards 7s, 6.

The statement of Stephen Secord taken before Robert Hamilton, Chairman of the Board, is thus worded.

Personally came and appeared in the Court of Gen. Qr. Sessions holden for the District of Niagara, Stephen Secord who being duly sworn on oath deposeth and saith that Hannah Secord, wife of the deponent is the daughter of Simon DeForest, who was killed in coming to Niagara during the American War to join the British. Your Petitioner further says that the mother of his wife and her brother all obtained His Majesty's Letters Patent for Lands free of expense and further the Deponent saith not.

STEPHEN SECORD

25th October, 1806.

R. HAMILTON,
Chairman.

The next document dates from 1799 to 1803 and is the account of a noted firm in Niagara, William and James Crooks, who owned much land in Niagara, the latter became the Hon James Crooks of Flamboro. The writing is very neat, on one page are articles from the general store as tea, paper, powder, sugar, cotton, paint, one lantern is 10 shillings, one pound Souchong tea is in one place sixteen shillings and in another fourteen shillings and green tea is sixteen shillings or two dollars, 2¼ yds striped Kerseymere is 26s a yard £2, 10, 6; credit is given for 6 barrels of flour £9, 12, the whole account is £39, 4, 1, dated Niagara, 14th May, 1803. The second page is filled with a list of bushels of wheat 91 bushels and a credit of 20 barrels of flour counted at 5½ bushels each, due Mr. Secord 8 bushels 45 lbs. A short letter follows.

Niagara, 14th May, 1803

Above we have stated the account with your mill on which there is due you eight bushels forty five pounds of wheat and annexed a note of our account against you on which there appears due us £29, 12, 1 N. Y Cy. which we hope you will find right You were some time ago so good as to say that you would give us flour for this. If not inconvenient to you the delivery of it to Mr Clark at Queenston any time before the first of June, would greatly oblige us, being rather deficient in the quantity we wished to ship by that time owing to the disappointment we have met with at some of the mills, we are

Your very humble svts,
W. & J. CROOKS.

Stephen Secord,
St. Davids.

Married at Montreal by the Rev. D. C. DeLisle, Stephen Secord to Ann de Forest, 1784. Copied from report of Canadian Archives, 1885.

Family of James Secord and Madeline Badeau

BORN	MARRIED	DIED
March 9, 1755,	Solomon, Margaret Bowman	22nd Jan., 1799
Aug. 30, 1757,	Stephen, Hannah or Ann de Forest	31st Mar., 1808
Aug. 10, 1759,	David, 1st Miss Millard, 2nd Cath. Smith, 3rd Widow Dunn, nee Polly Page	9th Aug., 1844
Feb. 21, 1762,	John, went away never heard of again	
May 4th, 1764,	Magdaline, Richard Cartwright	26th Jan., 1827
July 21, 1766,	Esther, unmarried	4th Feb., 1802
May 15, 1770,	Mary, Dr. Lawrence	22nd Feb., 1841
July 7th, 1773,	James, Laura Ingersoll	22 Feb., 1841

Stephen, second son of James Secord and Madeline Badeau, served in Butler's Rangers as Sergeant, his flour mill was carried on by his widow. His wife was a daughter of Simon and Mary de Forest. Simon lost his life in trying to join the British in the time of the American Revolution. He had been imprisoned in Albany. His wife and seven children were brought to Canada with other Loyalists by Loyal Indians and rescued by Colonel Butler. Solomon, Stephen and David, sons of James Secord served with him all through the war in Butler's Rangers.

Reminiscences of Francis Goring

Contributed by Mrs. Charlotte L. Perry a great granddaughter

These extracts from the diary of Francis Goring and his letters, and other information were obtained from the Archives, Ottawa, by Mrs. Perry, who also went to England, spending some months there where she obtained some desired information, and has allowed us to copy her documents for publication. The editor has added sentences in several places in explanation. Francis Goring was born in 1776 and lived at Fort Niagara during nearly the entire period of the American Revolution, part of the time as chief clerk in the only trading establishment then in existence between Montreal and Detroit. He came as the indentured apprentice of Edward Pollard. By direction of Quarter Master General Christie he was given a free passage in a Government Transport sailing from Cork, 21st March, 1776. He was afterwards a partner in the firm of Bennet, Goring and Street. Leaving this partnership in September, 1781, he entered the service of the Hon. Robert Hamilton and we find his name on the Commission of Col. Nelles, signed by R. Hamilton, Lieutenant of the County of Lincoln, Francis Goring Secretary to the Lieutenant, County of Lincoln as witness in 1802. We also find that he was Land Agent for Nassau from May 15th, 1790 to 1803 and that he did much conveyancing and writing of legal documents. He also taught school on his own farm in one of the first school houses, 6 mile creek, in the township Several little books are in existence with writing like copperplate, being extracts from the poets and standard writers as Johnson, Collins, Young, Cooper, Addison. Three of these little books are in existence, some of them dated 1837 8 with his name signed Fra. Goring, born 1755. He must then have been eighty-three years of age. His funeral card is dated 1842, so that he must have lived to the ripe age of eighty-seven. Of course part of the copying may have been done in his early years. One book has 102 pages, another 116 and all show a

taste for good literature and that he was well educated. The little note book as Land Commissioner in which he entered rents paid has quaint remarks as poor crops, will pay part, pay next year, pay in wheat, cannot promise, left the bill with some one.

To understand the allusions in the Goring Correspondence, some explanation of the state of affairs is necessary and this is found in the documents furnished by Mrs. Perry.

Three forts were still held by British garrisons in the midst of the Indian Country, Niagara Detroit and Mackinac. They were usually spoken of as "the Upper Forts" and the region round about was called "the upper country." They formed part of the Province of Quebec and were dependant upon it for all their supplies of every description. (The province of Upper Canada was not yet formed.) A small stockade at Oswegatchie now Ogdensburg and another at Deer or Carleton Island helped to keep their communication with Montreal. The portage around the Falls was on the American side and there were blockhouses and storehouses at the lower landing, (Lewiston) and the upper landing (Schlosser). There was also a blockhouse at the foot of Lake Erie called Fort Erie. A few small public vessels were employed in the navigation of the great lakes. In 1778 there were in Lake Ontario the sloop Caldwell and scows Haldimand and Seneca. On Lake Erie the schooners Gage, Dunmore, Hope and Faith, the sloops Adventure, Angelica and Felicity. All of these carried a few light pieces of cannon or swivels No private vessels were allowed to be built and traders were obliged to transport their goods in these vessels or send them in small fleets or "brigades" of batteaux which were also subject to government regulations To the southward lay the country of the Six Nations. The posts were at the merey of this powerful confederacy which could send from its own tribes two thousand warriors to the field and its western allies between Lake Erie and the Ohio could command as many more. To those who knew the Indians the idea that they could be induced to remain neutral seemed absurd. Commanding officers wrote that it was with great difficulty they had been restrained from hostilities. On the other side Washington wrote to Congress 19th April, 1776, "In my opinion it will be impossible to keep them in a state of neutrality. They must and no doubt soon will take an active part either for or against us and I submit it to the consideration of Congress whether it would not be best to engage them on our side and to use our utmost endeavors to prevent their minds being poisoned by ministerial emissaries which will ever

be the case while a King's Garrison is suffered to remain in their country. Would it not therefore be advisable to send a sufficient force to take possession of the Garrisons of Niagara and Detroit. This I think might be easily effected and would answer the most salutary purposes. The Seneca Indians who have hitherto appeared friendly to us might be usefully employed on the business."

In consequence of these representations Congress instructed him by resolution at various times during the year to employ not more than 2000 warriors of the Six Nations, two companies of the Mohegans and Stockbridge Indians, five hundred of the Indians of St John, Nova Scotia and Penobscot and five hundred of the Cherokees and other Southern tribes and to pay them $100 for every commissioned officer and $30 for each private of the King's troops they should take prisoners and deliver up to the American forces. Agents were accordingly employed to carry out their instructions but with no great success

Guy Carleton, Governor of the Province of Quebec had as yet instructed his subordinates to keep the Indians neutral except in case of invasion, but it soon became a race to see who should secure their alliance first. In this the government possessed a great advantage. The officers of the Indian Department had remained loyal and headed by their superintendent, Col. Guy Johnson, removed to Canada at the beginning of the troubles, so that when about the 21st May, 1777, Carleton received instructions to direct the officers of the upper posts to assemble as many of the Indians in his district as he conveniently could, placing proper persons at their head to conduct their parties and restrain them from committing violence on the well affected and inoffensive inhabitants. The Six Nations continued divided until the end of the war, part joining the Americans while the remainder joined the Royal Forces. The number of regular troops stationed at Fort Niagara and dependencies did not exceed two hundred, but the Provincial Corps of Butler's Rangers which acted in conjunction with the Indians consisted at first of eight companies of fifty men each and Fort Niagara became its headquarters and base of operations.

In a letter from Fort Niagara, Goring wrote soon after his arrival. "There are no pleasures or prospects to direct the mind, being confined by the woods on one side and the water on the other. Our whole place consists of a fort and four houses and about five hundred men, therefore I leave you to judge how agreeable it must be to one who has been accustomed to much pleasure." He seems to have settled resolutely down to work and gained the favor and confidence of successive employers. Three years later 23rd Sept, 1779, he gives an account of his position in a letter to his uncle

James Crespel in London, England. "I have lived at this place three years last August and have had two masters in that time and am now getting a third still in the same house, The first was Mr. Pollard. He made a great fortune and left off. The second, Mr. Robertson, who was formerly a captain on these lakes is now tired of business and assigns in favor of George Forsyth, who has treated me with the greatest kindness and is ready to serve me in anything I should ask. I have had several offers by my two old employers to leave Niagara and live with them, but I believe I shall continue here which I prefer to Canada (he means Montreal) where everything is carried on with the greatest gayety and this is a place which you may say is almost out of the world in the woods and frequented by nothing but Indians, except the people of the garrison. As I have stuck close to business so long I shall continue that I may be of service to my lost sisters. At this place is carried on a great business which consumes every year £30,000 sterling worth of merchandise of all sorts which is mostly retailed to Indians. We employ four clerks of which I am senior. For the first two years my salary was but small, but I have now (and I flatter myself that there is not in these parts a clerk that has as much) about fifty guineas per annum, being found in food and washing. By carrying on a correspondence with my friend Mr. Cruikshank, who supplies me with silver work, such as the Indians wear and which I dispose of to merchants in the upper country and the profit arising therefrom is sufficient to keep me in clothes "

Archibald Cunningham writes from Deer (Carleton) Island, 1st June, 1778, "There are upwards of forty canoes of Indians on the ground at present, having come in the other day. Two small parties are now singing the war song to go on a scouting parley to Fort Stanwix (Utica, N. Y.) and the remainder wait for their presents."

On the 2nd August, Cunningham writes again from the same place L. Porlour sent by our commandant with a party to bring off his family and effects from Oswego, but on his arrival found that his government store had about fourteen days before been burnt by the rebels who took most of his effects, even the handkerchiefs from his lady's neck and his son a prisoner, yet he had the good fortune to find they had missed his bag of piasters, two milch cows, his wife and two daughters with which he had made his retreat to this place."

Again on the 10th June in the following year 1779, James Clark writes to Goring from Carleton Island, "We are repeatedly alarmed by the enemy's scouts who a few days ago took away two men from the island not one hundred yards from the fort and at ten o'clock in the morning. Up the whole of last night by alarms."

These attacks were made by Tuscaroras and Oneidas in the pay of Congress which menaced Oswegatchie at the same time. Lieut. Joseph Ferris of the Rangers a very active and daring scout and recruiting officer sends a laconic note to Mr. John Butch at Niagara (Falls) undated but probably written about this time. "I have made a safe return with success."

On the 28th May Col. Butler had written: "Mr. Ferris brought in two recruits and Mr. Wood has been across North River and recruited seventy men."

The Hon. Robert Hamilton writes to Mr. Goring from Montreal June 28, 1779. "At home our privateers and cruisers have been very lucky. At Liverpool alone they have taken to the value of two millions Among these captures are six French East India men with cargoes estimated at £1,800,000 Stg" On 1st July Goring's employer, Mr. Robinson writes from Fort Niagara to Goring who seems to be on his way to Montreal to purchase goods. "Col. Butler wishes you to purchase in Canada 200 pounds battle powder and forward it as soon as possible" The Indian country was then threatened by a numerous and well appointed army under Gen Sullivan which succeeded in laying waste entirely their country. The hopes and fears of the little community at Fort Niagara were centered upon the small band of Rangers and Indians to repel the invaders.

On 14th Sept. Goring informed Hamilton "that tobacco is a very scarce article at Detroit and sells at from 8 to 10 shillings a pound. I have made out the other Indian account for £5808, 17s 9½d which is now gone to the Indian country to be certified."

It was naturally supposed that Sullivan would follow up his success by an attack on Fort Niagara and a few regular troops were hastily sent from below to strengthen the garrison, still resistance was thought to be nearly hopeless in the face of a superior force which Butler declared it to be where he could only muster hundreds. Pollard writing from Montreal 29th Sept. expressed no doubt the prevailing sentiment when he said "I am extremely concerned for Col Butler's situation and for Niagara, ere this their fate must be decided."

On 23rd Sept., 1779, Mr. Goring wrote to R Hamilton from Fort Niagara "Yesterday Capt. Peter Hare and Lieut. Frey arrived from Col. Butler. Lieut. Henry Hare, Sergt Newburg and some Rangers went on a scouting parley to Mohawk river. Of this the rebels got intelligence, surrounded his home, took him and tis said he was hanged at his own door. As it is only Indian news I hope it may prove false. Further news of this tragedy are not available, but it is certain that they were put to death in great haste."

In consequence of the destruction of their villages and standing crops more than 5000 Indians fled for shelter and relief to Fort Niagara where they became entirely dependent upon the Garrison stores for the necessities of life and as the winter of 1779 80 was unusually severe their sufferings were acute. Nor were these privations entirely confined to them. On the 9th December, 1779. John Warren, Assistant Commissary at Fort Erie, addressed this doleful appeal to Mr. Goring "For God's sake keep three or four pair of women's shoes till I come, for our folks are barefoot" Writing again on the 23rd of Jan., 1780, "We have experienced the longest succession of severe weather I ever felt in Canada. It has snowed and drifted every day this month. We have not less than four feet on the ground. The sun has become a stranger, hardly ever showing his face and when he does it is through a mist as if he intended to be not too familiar."

In a letter addressed from Niagara (Falls) to Samuel Street in Montreal 15th March, Goring says "Liquors are very scarce here and at Detroit. Lay in as large a stock as our circumstances will allow. Blankets are very scarce. Col, Johnson has sent down orders to buy up all the blankets in Canada. Be sure not to forget to bring samething to eat as provisions are very scarce here, flour in particular. If you could procure two or three kegs of corned beef I believe it will answer."

On the 21st May, 1780, Goring chronicles the arrival of the family of Benjamin Gilbert, a Quaker, fifteen persons in all, taken prisoners by the Indians at Mahoming near Wyoming They were ransomed by Capts. Dease & Powell, Dr. Kilyard, Col. Guy Johnson, Capt Brant and Jesse Pawling.

Bennett, Goring and Samuel Street entered into a partnership for three years, 10th July, 1780, but this was cancelled 19th Sept., 1781. Goring receiving for his share £150, N. Y. Cy., and a store house at the landing .

25th March. 1783, a letter from his uncle James Crespel, presents a gloomy picture of the state of feeling among the tradesmen of the mother country on the eve of the peace by which the independence of the United States was recognized. "As to news I don't know what to say. You have everything you can possibly desire on your side of the Atlantic, but poor old England I think is in her wane, both of glory and trade, as no ships can be cleared at the Custom House for the United States till the return of a packet despatched for that purpose."

A fragment of a journal for the year 1788, was among the other pepers. "The winter of 1788 9 became memorable as the "famine year" and the events considered by him most worthy of

record as a rule, were the arrival and departure of vessels with provisions. "May 15th the Caldwell from Kingston 1st this year; 19th Speedwell from Detroit, 1st this year; four boats from United States with flour at £3, 4 per cwt; eight more boats with flour for Dr. Gales; May 20th Lord Henry Fitzgerald arrived in the Lady Dorchester with Mr. Cartwright and Polly Lawrence; June 20th five boats from U. S. with flour at $8 per hundred hard cash; June 22nd David Secord returned from Canalasago with flour; June 28th Major Findlay and family here from Mohawk river and Sergt. Teel with 20 barrels flour; July 26th flour sold at £4 per cwt. by Capt. Nelles; Aug 6th great rejoicing kept for the recovery of His Majasty's health The cannon fired in the Fort and every house illuminated on north side of the river.

March 17th, 1790. "The new school house begun on the Three Mile Creek. Moved in 24th April" Not the least interesting and valuable document is the following memorial:

Nassau, May 15th, 1790

(Francis Goring was land agent for Nassau from 1790 to 1803)
To the Honorable Members of the Land Board for the District of Nassau:

The petition of the distressed inhabitants of this settlement humbly sheweth,

That your memorialists by the scarcity of provisions from the failure of crops and number of families coming here in the year, 1788, were obliged through the great humanity of Col. Hunter, commanding officer of the garrison for the loan of a quantity of provisions and the time being arrived for payment, we still find with sorrow that we are not in circumstances to replace it, as most of us have lost our cattle and many of us by that means are drove to the necessity of putting in our grain with hoe and rake. Although we have a grateful sense of our obligations we are under to that humane commandant, still we lament our inability to fulfil our obligations to Government and we find with the distress we are bringing our families into by giving our bonds on interest for the provisions at the dear rate they now sell at here, and that the mortgage and sale of our lands must be the consequence.

Your memorialists therefore humbly beg that you will be pleased to lay our miserable situation before his Lordship and we presume to hope from his known humanity that he will take our case into consideration and grant such farther time for replacing them as will enable us to do it without paying money or depriving us of future support for helpless families."

The manner in which the first mills were built is seen in the following agreement:

"James Clendenan agrees with Jones Carl to build a saw mill on the Twenty Mile Creek, 42 ft by 26 ft. with 2 saws, 2 water wheels, 2 carriages and log way 25 feet long for £80 N. Y. Cy., 1 barrel of 208 lbs. pork and 3 cwt. of flour, Carl to haul all lumber, furnish all boards, planks, blacksmith's work and do all digging. The mill to be completed by 7th November, 1793."

FROM LAND BOARD

Ann Goring of the Township of Niagara, wife of Fred, A. Goring, praying for land is the daughter of Herman Hostetter, a U. E. L. The petitioner, Ann Goring was recommended for 200 acres of land.

Approved, A. Grant, President."

Under the date of 4th Aug., 1780, Goring notes the fact that "Secord commenced farming over the river." With littte doubt the first attemp at agriculture by the British in the Province of Ontario. From Col. Cruikshank in our puhlication No. 17, we find that General Haldimand had proposed the scheme of settling farmers on the west side of the river to supply food to the troops stationed at Fort Niagara as transportation was both precarious and expensive. In a letter to Lord George Germain, the Secretary of War and the Colonies, dated 13th September, 1779. "By encouraging the farmers to raise grain and cattle in the vicinity the security of these posts would be increased and the troops better supplied"

With regard to the memorial to the Land Board of the distressed inhabitants May 5th, 1790, it is told that when the Duke of Kent visited Governor Simcoe at Niagara, he heard that the inhabitants were suffering from the demands made on them to repay the food supplied in the hungry year and at once gave orders that such demands should be withdrawn at once.

When Mrs Perry went to England in search of records of the Goring family she found that the name was there spelled Goringe and she obtained the following:

"19th Nov. 1753, married Abraham Goringe and Ann Lloyd of St. Bridgets, Fleet Street. I certify that the above is a true extract from the register book of Marriages belongining to the Parish of St. George, Hanover square, this 22nd day of November, 1911, by me, Charles Marsey, caretaker of the registers."

The birth certificate was obtained at Charing Cross. London, England, Jan. 2nd, 1912. "Frances Goring, born August 26th,

1755. Baptized 7th, Sept. 1755, of Abraham and Ann Goringe of St. Martin in the Field."

Mrs. Perry advertised for records thus:

"Urgent, One Guinea Reward

Parish Clerk's Hall, 24 Silver Wood St., E. C.

WANTED

Baptismal Certificate of Abraham Goringe or Goring between 1720 and 1735, also his marriage certificate to Ann Lloyd 1750 to 1752 and his death certificate 1765 to 1810. The above reward will be paid on application to Mrs. Charlotte L. Perry, nee Goringe, or Wm. Jas Mayhew, Clerk to the Company."

We see as above that one of them was obtained. From St. Mark's register, Niagara, was obtained the marriage certificate of Frederick A. Goring, the eldest son of Francis Goring to Ann Hostetter, Nov. 5th, 1805. The funeral notice of Francis Goring shows that he was buried at Homer on 1st Nov., 1842. Mrs. Perry also obtained a record that Richard Goringe in 1768 or 1770 willed all his goods and all that he possessed to his brother Abraham Goringe of St. Martins in the Fields, a bookseller, 1770, date of proof of will by Abraham Goringe, the sole executor.

Recollections of the War of 1812

From Manuscript of the Late Hon. James Crooks

The following paper supplied by Mr. A. F. Crooks. was printed by the Women's Historical Society of Toronto, by whose kind permission we are now enabled to publish it. This is peculiarly appropriate as the Crooks family had such a great interest in the town, William and James Crooks owning so much property here, documents are in existence showing the exchange with the government of twenty one acres near the river for sixteen acres farther up in the town. James Crooks was a member and trustee of the first library in Upper Canada at Niagara, 1800 to 1820. John Crooks was postmaster and an elder in St. Andrew's Church, being superintendent of the Union Sunday School, 1819. Francis Crooks was a member of the Agricultural Society founded in 1792. Ramsay Crooks must have been of an adventurous character, for he is mentioned in Astoria by Washington Irving as a member of that expedition. The brothers were from Kilmarnock, Scotland, and are buried one in Niagara, one in Grimsby and one in West Flamboro'. The writer of the article was a member of the Legislative Council for twenty-five years; as Captain in the 1st Lincoln Militia was favorably mentioned for his conduct at Queenston Heights, and as a successful merchant in Niagara it is said shipped the first wheat and flour to Montreal.

We are particularly fortunate in being able to publish this article. It settles one point that has been discussed It is here shown that Brock's funeral procession was from Government House across the common to Fort George. The first Goverment House was at Navy Hall in Simcoe's time, the second in town near the present Court House where the electric car station now stands.—J. C., Ed

When Banaparte's success on the Continent of Europe had brought all the Nations under subjection to him, Great Britain was the only enemy left for him to contend with. Happily, from her insular situation, his Victorious armies were of no avail, and hoping to cripple her resources and destroy her credit he had recourse to a system of restrictions upon the commerce of Nations under his influence, with the view of effecting his purpose. Hence the Berlin and Milan decrees, the object of which was to prevent all intercourse with England and Dependencies by making lawful prize of any vessel touching at either or even being boarded on the high seas by

British Cruiser. To counteract these Decrees, Orders in Council were passed by our Government, so that under the one or the other Neutral Nations were placed in an exceedingly precarious position in carrying on their Foreign commerce, and, more than any other, the United States, from having become to a great extent the carriers of the world.

No wonder, therefore, that angry feelings were engendered, and as England commanded the Ocean these feelings were more acrimonious towards her than towards France, the original cause of this state of things. Hence strong remonstrances were made to Our Court, and although the British Government was quite willing to rescind the Orders in Council if the Berlin and Milan decrees were also rescinded, yet a hostile feeling towards England was encouraged in the United States and it was evident collision must follow unless an amicable arrangement could be come to.

It may be recollected that about this time Russia began to resent the state of thraldom these decrees placed her in, her only intercourse with Foreign Nations being over the Mountains of the Balkan, which separate Russia from Turkey (a communication which, if not opened, was, suggested, by the late Mr. Galt), and the then Government of France, finding itself thwarted in its favorite scheme, was preparing that grand invasion of Russia which ultimately prostrated that Country at the feet of those whom she had so long domineered over, and which entailed so much misery on a large portion of the Human race. That France was, at that time, all powerful, no one will deny, so much so that in England dismal thoughts would occasionally obtrude themselves upon even the most sanguine, indeed it was felt that she was then contending for her very existence as an independent Nation

No wonder, then, that Brother Johathan thought the opportunity a favorable one for carrying out his long cherished scheme of annexing Canada to the American Union. According to General Armstrong's book, written to throw the blame of the failure of their armies on the Niagara frontier on Colonel Van Rensselaer, who was at the time Secretary of War, this appears to have been determined upon the year before, but war was not declared till 18th June, 1812, and strange to say, although not known in the United States, the Orders in Council were actually rescinded before war was declared. By this book of General Armstrong's it appears that preparations were made along the whole Canadian Frontier in theFall of 1811, and war-like stores sent to Burlington on Lake Champlain Yet neither the Government of England, so far as was known, nor any of the Colonies, had any suspicion that such was the case; on the contrary, all the cannon in Upper Canada were ordered to be re-

moved to Quebec, and many pieces were so removed thither because as was alleged, the Government had no hope of preserving Upper Canada.

The late Francis Gore was then Lieut. Governor, but General the late Sir Isaac Brock happened at the time to command the troops, and some difficulty having arisen between them on account of this disarming of Western Canada, the former was recalled and the latter appointed President in his stead. (The population of Canada at this time was about 70,000.) Sir Isaac, when he assumed the Government, prepared for the worst, and in the Session of Parliament held in the Winter of 1811-12 he obtained an Act to be passed authorizing the embodiment of two companies from each regiment of Militia in the then Upper Province, each company to consist of 75 rank and file. The command of these companies became an object of ambition with the young and enterprising officers, and such was the loyalty and good feeling of the people towards their Government that the companies were very generally filled up by volunteers—and on more than one occasion tears fell from the eyes of those who were rejected, not from any doubt of their loyalty or courage, but from a doubt that their bodily strength was sufficient to carry them through the fatiguing campaign anticipated. Being drilled once a week at first (but afterwards not so often) by non-commissioned Officers from the Line, they had attained a tolerable degree of discipline when war was declared, no doubt stimulated by a feeling that they had a good cause.

The first hostile Act on the part of the United States was the capture of a merchant vessel on Lake Ontario by the Brigg Oneida commanded by Captain Woolsey. This vessel, it appears, was a fast sailer, and being ahead of several others in Company, beating up the Lake against a head wind from Prescott, the Oneida made for her first, intending to take those to leeward afterward, but night coming on they fortunately escaped. The object of the American Government obviously was to secure as many of the vessels on the Lake as they could to assist in their future operations against Canada. This was put past all doubt, as one of the Owners immediately proceeded to Sacket's Harbour and reclaimed his property—no war being then declared—nor was it till a fortnight afterwards In spite of this she was immediately armed, and the next year was upset by a squall in a night action with the British Fleet under Sir James Yeo, and went to the bottom, only a few of her crew escaping in a boat. (There is an interesting account of this event published in a little work by "Ned Myers," edited by the late novelist Cooper.) Strange to say, the owners have not been indemnified for their vessel to this day by either their own or the American Government, although

repeated applications have been made to both, and even a joint address to the Crown voted by both branches of the Legislature of Upper Canada. Yet only recently a British Fleet was sent to Athens to compel payment of a few hundred pounds to Don Pacifico, a Maltese Jew. (See Note, end of this article.)

Singular as it may appear, no arrangements were made by the Agents of the British Goverment in the United States to communicate intelligence of an event so vitally important to Canada as the declaration of War Thanks to the late Honourable John Richardson of Montreal, who, being in New York a short time before, made arrangements with a gentleman there to send expresses to Niagara and Montreal should such an event take place. Sir Isaac Brock was in actual possession of the news several days before the Garrison of Fort Niagara on the opposite side of the Niagara River was aware that Congress had declared war. Sir Isaac, with his usual foresight, had organized a Car Brigade of Militia as well as an Artillery Company in addition to the Flank Companies, and with these in conjunction with the Regular Troops, consisting of a portion of the 41st Regiment (then the only regiment garrisoning all Upper Canada), aided by two Companies of the 49th Regiment and the remnant of the Newfoundland Regiment, with a few Artillery men, he determined at once to attack Fort Niagara, and every preparation was made for that purpose. Reflecting, however, that the knowledge he had of war being declared came through a private channel, and having nothing official from any British authority, he thought it prudent not to assume the responsibility. Here, then, we were fairly, or rather unfairly, engaged in a war, though no Canadian interest was involved in it, and the Farmer, Mechanic and Tradesman, the Merchant and the Lawyer had all to abandon their respective occupations and fly to defend the frontier. A respectable force was thus collected, and in all parts of the Province the same spirit manifested itself, but so little had been done preparatory to meet this state of things that Sir Isaac had no Military chest, nor money enough at his command to buy provisions, nor even blankets or shoes for the Militia He, under the circumstances, made his wants known to a number of Gentlemen of credit, who formed themselves into what was called the "Niagara & Queenston Association," the Late Mr. Robert Grant of Queenston being appointed Manager, and several thousand pounds were issued in the shape of Bank Notes, which were currently received throughout the Country and afterwards redeemed with Army bills when that system was adopted.

Until the rumour of General Hull's invasion of Detroit reached us the routine duty of guarding the Frontier was the only duty to be

performed—in course of which a Militia man named Hendershot from Ancaster was killed while on duty as a Sentinel at the Lime Kiln near the whirlpool, by a shot from across the River. At the same time the militia were improving in their discipline.

When Sir Isaac had arranged the Civil affairs of the Province by a short session of the Provincial Legislature and learned that Hull had not advanced into the interior of the Country, but had re-crossed the River to Detroit, he resolved to attack Hull in his position, the successful result of which daring enterprise is so well known that it requires no notice here. On General Brock's return to Niagara matters went on much as usual, except that it was understood the enemy was rapidly increasing his forces on the Frontier. As, however, the season advanced, it was so well ascertained that such was the case, and that a large force was so collected under General Van Rensselaer, whose headquarters were at Lewiston, but the general impression was that he would not attack unless compelled by orders from the President to do so, or the impatience of his men, one half of whom were volunteers, full of fight, and anxious to attach Canada to the United States. To such a height had this feeling reached that they were on the point of lynching him, when he was obliged to make a demonstration, and arrangements were actually made one stormy night for crossing the River at Queenston, but by some mistake the person intrusted with the care of the boats took them up the rapids above Lewiston, so that the attempt was given up for that night. On the evening of the 11th of October, 1812, a merchant vessel from Kingston was about entering the Niagara River when a large Boat full of men was seen descending, which it was thought intended boarding her. General Brock being of that opinion, directed the guns on our batteries, several of which, 24 pounders, taken with Hull, were placed in position opposite the American Fort, to be manned. This excited a good deal of interest, and many of us went to see what was going on, when the General turned round and said "We had better return to our respective companies as our services might be required." This was instantly done, and in the evening I met General Brock in the street on his way home, when I learned that the boat had not attacked the vessel, but had turned the point of the Fort and gone down the Lake. He asked me to apologize to the Ladies of my family for his not calling on them, having then "his War-Sword on" (pointing to it.). This was the last time I saw him in life.

The morning of the 12th was one of those uncomfortable, cold, stormy days that at this season of the year so strongly in this climate mark the changes of the season. Throughout the Summer and Fall the Militia paraded at break of day in one of the Streets of

Niagara, under cover of the houses, to prevent the enemy from seeing the paucity of our numbers, when the Guard and Piquits for the day were despatched and the returns given in. This morning, for the first time, the weather being so inclement, I thought I would leave the duty to my subordinates, and turned round on my bed to have another snooze. I had hardly done so when one of them knocked at my window, and on inquiring who was there he informed me that the Yankees had crossed the River, and that they had been fighting at Queenston all night, but strange to say no messenger had reached us, nor did we hear the report of any guns, although several pieces of artillery were used in the action, so strong was the gale off the Lake. He further said that the Militia were ordered to rendezvous under Fort George, upon which I directed him to turn out the men and that I would be immediately with them. This was soon done and it was most gratifying, it being then broad daylight, to see each Company from their respective quarters in town vieing with each other which should cross the plain which separates the town from Fort George first On arriving there the arms were stacked and the men stood at ease waiting orders. Here we heard that the General had left at break of day for Queenston, and being curious to see what was going on at the Fort, I repaired thither, and on entering the gate met Colonel Holcroft, who commanded the Artillery, coming out, who informed me he was just about to open his guns on the American Fort, but that he was short of men. Having had during the Summer a Sergeant and sixteen men stationed at Brown's Point, half way between Niagara and Queenston, who had been trained to a Six pounder by a Bombardier of the Royal Artillery, I said I would send him all I could find, which was only two or three, one of whom named Vrooman stood exposed on the Battery nearest the enemy all day loading and firing a 24 Pounder. I also suggested that Sailors were famous for service on such occasions—that I would go down to the wharf where the vessel was lying, the same that was on the Bar the evening before, and send him what I could muster.

So little was known of what had been going on at Queenston in the night that Captain Richardson, who had been a Quarter Master on board Rodney's ship in the famous action of the 12th July with Count de Grasse, was thunder struck when I told him of it, his vessel being within point blank shot of the American Fort He told me also that he had a quantity of gunpowder on board, but would discharge it and give Holcroft every assistance in his power. Our first Gun did not carry half way across the river owing to the powder having been in the country ever since the first American war, but this was speedily remedied by fresh powder, and after a pro-

tracted cannonade the Americans abandoned the Fort. They, however, seemed prepared, and early in the morning opened on the town with red hot shot, which set fire to and burned the Court House and Gaol.

Soon after I had returned to my men, an express arrived from Queenston with an order for a reinforcement of 130 men of the Militia; these I was anxious to take command of, although a brother who was present with his company was an older officer than myself. I represented to him that we ought not to risk both our lives on the same chance, that we had both married about two years before and had each one child, and that if anything befel either of us the survivor would take care of the other's family; that my own opinion was the battle would be fought at Niagara, and that the attack at Queenston was a mere ruse de guerre to draw the force from Niagara, upon which he gave way and I marched off with my reinforcement composed of parts of Five companies.

I have already stated that the strength of the flank companies was 75 men rank and file, of which 25 had gone on duty to guard the Lake shore that morning, and those of the day before had not come in when the alarm was given, so that only one third was available. These were composed of my own company, Capt. McEwans of 1st Regiment of Lincoln, Capt. Abraham Miles, under Lieut. Butler from Grimsby, Capt. Selby from Young Street under Lieut. Vanderburgh and Capt. Burns from Newcastle District. On reaching McFarlane's about a Mile from Fort George we learned that Brock had been killed This I endeavoured to keep from the men, fearing it might damp their spirits, but soon found they all knew it, although it seemed to make no impression on them. On reaching opposite Brown's Point I met on the road the officer in command of the Company of Militia stationed there, who inquired where I was going. On my answering "to Queenston," he said I was mad, and that if I proceeded we would all be taken prisoners, as our people there had been completely routed, the General killed and his Aide de Camp mortally wounded, besides that, 400 Yankees were on our flank in the edge of the woods marching to attack Niagara. I replied that I was ordered to go to Queenston and would do so if I could, ordering my men at the same time to load with ball cartridge. I, however, ordered a Corporal and two men to go to a height on our right to look out for those 400 Yankees, but they had hardly left the ranks when I saw a British Soldier on the look out and recalled them. I had marched only a few hundred yards when I met the Lieutenant of the same Company at Brown's Point, who repeated nearly word for word what had passed between me and his superior officer a few minutes before. I have often since reflected how

fortunate it was I did not take their advice and return to Niagara, as had I done so, in all probability General Sheaffe would have retired to the head of the Lake with what force—mostly regulars—had been left in Fort George, the later action at Queenston would not have been fought, the 3,000 or 4,000 Americans at Lewiston would have crossed the river when they found the Country abandoned, and the loss of Canada to Great Britain would have been sealed.

When I came to Durham's, about a mile from Queenston, I found the house filled with wounded men, both of our own and of the enemy, and in a bed chamber my worthy friend the gallant Lieut.-Colonel McDonell, Brock's Aide de Camp, lying mortally wounded.

Finding it impossible to proceed further, and waiting orders, I repaired to the bank of the river, where a Six pounder was still playing on the boats crossing the river from Lewiston, but with little effect, the distance being too great, and on returning my men complained of hunger, as they had marched without their breakfast. Seeing a patch of potatoes growing near by I directed them to dig and boil them This was soon done, and every pot and kettle in the house was soon walloping on the fire in the kitchen, when General Sheaffe, with the remainder of tha 41st Regiment, and Holcrott with a few artillery men and a six pounder, made their appearance, and an order was presently issued to fall in, and the poor hungry fellows were obliged to leave their potatoes behind them.

On crossing the ravine at Durham's the fences were let down and we took a course to the right in the direction of St David's, where we found an old road ascending the mountain about two miles west of Queenston. Up this road we soon made the top and formed in a ploughed field to receive the enemy, who was said to be advancing, but it proved a false alarm. We then marched on and took possession of the main road leading from Queenston to the Falls, there awaiting reinforcements that had been ordered from Chippawa of the Grenadiers of the 41st Regiment under Captain Bullock and some Companies of Militia under Colonel Clark. Here we began to be pelted with shot from an 18 pounder battery on the opposite side of the river called Fort Gray, but it did no harm, the shot flying over us as we lay on the ground. This same Battery saluted us with a few shots while marching through the low ground from Durham's but they proved equally harmless. It was most interesting, however, to see Norton, young Brant, and Kerr, with about fifty Indians, driving in the outposts of the enemy on the edge of the heights above us. They being reinforced, obliged the Indians to retire This happened several times, and as there was a clear sky beyond, it became quite a picture to witness the evolutions. Before reaching the heights an order came to me to detach 25 men as a

covering to a six pounder with which Holcroft took possession of Queenston. With the shelter of an old milk house on the bank of the river he maintained his ground and prevented any boat from crossing till the action ceased, although exposed to the fire of Fort Gray nearly over his head. two six pounders in front on the opposite side of the River, and one on Queenston Heights. Notwithstanding this formidable array against him, he had only one gunner wounded in the foot While passing through the fields we were joined by a few stragglers. and amongst them was Captain, now Sir James, Dennis. who was then in the 49th Regiment, and afterwards commanded the 2rd Regiment throughout the Afghan War and was knighted for his gallantry. He was wounded in the night action, as well as the horse he rode. Although the blood had ceased to flow, he appeared much exhausted yet he would not leave the field till all was over. It was rather trying for Militia men who had never been in action to remain, pelted with bullets from Fort Gray, for more than an hour in face of the enemy. The latter were posted in a young wood, where Brock's monument now stands, with a worm fence in front, and their bayonets glistening in the sun. In the meantime two soldiers were sent to examine the wood on the left of the enemy's position, who soon returned, one of them having received a ball through his thigh. At last, part of the reinforcements having arrived from Chippawa, the order was given to advance and attack the enemy This was done by advancing in line from the left, the light company of the 49th Regiment leading till fairly in front of the Yankees, when an order came for the Regular troops to front and attack, but no orders for the Militia to do so were received, and as they were marching in file, the distance was constantly increasing between the Militia and Regulars Seeing a Company in front fall into confusion upon hearing the booming of two 3 pounders we had with us under Lieut. John C. Ball of the Provincial Artillery, the present Reeve of the Township of Niagara, I no longer hesitated to face to the front, and at double quick we soon encountered the enemy. On the advance, I perceived an iron 6 pounder abandoned by the enemy, and as I was looking at it wistfully, an officer who had charge of a few coloured men called out to me by name that "it is not spiked." I ran to it with two or three of my men, and finding it pointed at Holcroft in the Village, I turned it round upon a large group of Yankees in Lewiston, our own people being between it and the enemy on the heights. I found the slow match burning at a short distance off and returned to the Gun, which was fired off by Colonel Clark of the Militia, who at that moment came into action and was on the proper side of it for doing so. Although neither sponge nor ramrod was found, yet those who followed managed to discharge it

several times afterwards upon the enemy at Lewiston, While pressing forward into the thick of the battle I espied an Indian giving the coup de grace to a Militia man whom he mistook for a Yankee, none of us being in uniform, but who turned out to be a man from Toronto named Smith. The poor fellow put his hand to his head and it was all over with him. The battle, although not of long continuance, was a very warm and close one. I have been in many hail storms, but never in one when the stones flew so thick as the bullets on this occasion. The lines were very near each other, and every foot of the ground the enemy gave way gave us an advantage, as on their side it descended. After about half an hour's close engagement they disappeared in the smoke, throwing down their arms, and ran down the heights to the water's edge in the vain hope of reaching their own side, but Holcroft took good care that no boat could cross. In the action one of my men, Dan Stewart of St. David's, was struck with a ball on the knuckle of his right hand while drawing the trigger of his musket, which disabled him; upon this I took it and what ammunition he had left and expended every cartridge before the fire ceased, the last at a skiff crossing the river, which I took to be some American Officer trying to escape Luckily it did not take effect, as afterwards it proved to be Lieut. Kerr carrying a proposal to the American General for an armistice. Another man named Brown was also wounded in the arm; the poor fellow died about a week afterwards, and some days thereafter I discovered that a ball had passed through the skirt of my own coat

Just before the action commenced Colonels Clench and Butler, with Joe Wilcox, appeared upon the ground, but did not join the Militia preferring to serve with the regular troops. When the smoke cleared away I discovered a large group of Yankees at Fort Gray opposite and prevailed upon the gunners of the two small guns we had with us to give them several shots, but the officer declined giving them more, as the Bugle had several times sounded to cease firing. At that moment I received a message from General Sheaffe that he wished to see me, which I immediately complied with, and on the way down the hill met Doctor Thorn, a surgeon of the Staff, who exclaimed, "G ——, man there does not seem to be any of you killed." 'Well, Doctor," I replied, "it is well it is so, but go into that guard house and you'll find plenty to do for your saws and other surgical instruments (with which he was amply equipt)."

On reaching the General at the bottom of the hill, I was very graciously received, and after complimenting in no measured terms, the conduct of the Militia in the Battle, he desired me to assist Capt. Derenzy of the 41st Regiment with my men in escorting the Prisoners to Niagara, which of course I complied with. While yet with him

the American Militia General was brought in, who drew his sword and presented the handle to General Sheaffe, who said, "I understand, General, your people have surrendered," to which he made no other answer than bowing his head in token that it was so. While the prisoners were being mustered on the high ground on which Queenston is built, I espied my old friend Doctor Muirhead of Niagara walking towards where I stood with an American Officer. I went towards them and the Doctor requested me to conduct "Colonel Scott" to the House, where the officers were being collected. This I did, and the next day he was, with a few others, put in my charge at Niagara, and I went with them to visit their wounded in the Scotch Church, which had been converted into a hospital. It turned out to be the same General Scott who is now at the head of the American Army. How or where he was taken I could never distinctly ascertain, but it was rumoured that he followed down the river below a bank that concealed him; in the hope of finding the means of escaping to his own side, when he was discovered by some Indians who pursued him, and that he ran and gave himself up to some Militia men who happened to be near by, from whom he was received by Dr. Muirhead. The prisoners were speedily collected and we began the march to Niagara. When about half a mile on the way one of my Sergeants (Cross) came to me with information that a large boat with stores was lying under the high bank in the River. On going there I found no stores, but only a few muskets, and two poor wretches on the shore severely wounded one through the groin and the other had his bowels shot out. I said, "You appear to be elderly men and I dare say have families; what could possess you to place yourselves in the situation you are? Why come to disturb the peaceable inhabitants of Canada? We have no quarrel with you, nor any interest at stake." They answered with much feeling, "Oh, Sir, we were persuaded to come." They were put on board the boat and taken to Fort George, but both died in the Hospital the same night. Another man was sitting on the stick at the fore part of the boat put across for the rowers to put their feet against and leaning on the seat On taking him by the head I found he was dead, a ball having entered his forehead. On rejoining the escort I learnt that my horse, which I had lent to the Adjutant of the Regiment the evening before, was at a house near by, and, having obtained Captain Derenzy's permission, I rode home, and found that my family had no knowledge of what had been going on in the fore part of the day, as they were about a mile from town, near the Lake shore.

The Militia prisoners were paroled and sent across the River, the regular troops to Quebec, whence they were sent to one of the

Eastern States when a general exchange took place. Among them were fourteen deserters from our Army. These were taken to England, tried and condemned to be executed, but more of them hereafter. Brock and McDonnell's funeral was a very imposing and affecting affair; about 5,000 militia had by this time assembled, and formed in a double line from his late residence in town to Fort George, in a Bastion of which their bodies were laid until years afterwards, when they were removed to the monument erected on Queenston Heights. To say that General Brock's loss was irreparable was but too truly proven by the subsequent events of the war, for although those who succeeded him in command did not want for either courage or capacity, yet of both there are different degrees and none possessed the confidence of the inhabitants to the extent that he did.

During the cannonade in the morning of the 13th, Captain Barnard Frey, an old campaigner in the half pay of Butler's Rangers, in which corps he served during the first American war, was passing down one of the streets of Niagara, carrying a cannon ball in his arm which he had picked up, when met by an acquaintance, who asked him what he was going to do with it. To this he replied, he was going to send it back to the Yankees. Presently afterwards a ball from the other side first struck the ground, then the one in his arm, killing him dead upon the spot without breaking the skin.

On the Sunday night after the battle an alarm was given that the enemy, notwithstanding the armistice, were crossing the river a short distance above Fort George, on which every man, and there were many, turned out with alacrity and formed in the principal street ready to meet any emergency. It turned out a false alarm, and we returned to our respective quarters.

In reviewing the Battle of Queenston Heights it may be excusable in one of the actors to offer a few remarks: In the first place when General Sheaffe found that the real attack was at Queenston, why did he not call in his piquets and guards which were strung along the Lake shore and at other places within call and take them with him? Two hundred and fifty or three hundred Militia alone could thus have been collected who in the afternoon were idle spectators of the abandoned American Fort opposite, the Garrison having decamped under cover of the bank of the Lake about noon. The Militia were desirous of crossing the River in the Schooner lying at Navy Hall, and taking possession, but were not allowed by the Officer in Command. The attack on the heights appeared, too, to be oddly managed. Who ever heard of an army defiling in front of an enemy occupying a strong field position? It is true the Regular troops were, after a time and when they had nearly gained the front of the enemy's

position, ordered to attack in line, but no such order was given to the Militia, of which the majority of the force was composed, and had it not been that the right or last company (the attack being from the left) without orders dashed upon the enemy, it is hard to say what would have been the fate of the day, more particularly, as already mentioned, as one Company had already fallen into disorder. The General must have seen all this, following the attack as he did with a stick in his hand, and a reserve Militia under Capt. James Hall. The force engaged I could never make out to exceed 700 or 750 combatants on our side. Of these about 400 were Militia and 300 Regular troops, with 50 Indians.

Certainly it did not reach 800 men, and two 3 pounder guns. The prisoners exceeded 900 rank and file, besides officers, and I have since learned that 1,500 stand of arms was collected after the action, besides the 6 pounder abandoned on the heights. In all the American accounts I have read a great stress is laid upon the Heights being fortified, but it was not so; not a single gun was there, nor even breast work of any kind, nor a man to defend it. Such implicit reliance was placed on its natural position that there was not even a look out

Some years afterwards I descended the St. Lawrence with General Wool, then bearing the rank of captain, who informed me that at break of day, finding their position untenable in the low ground between the village and the river, he represented to Colonel Van Rensselaer, the senior officer, who was then lying severely wounded, that they would all be taken prisoners unless something was done, and proposed trying to get possession of the Heights, which could be done, he thought, by concealing the men under cover afforded by the young wood growing on the bank. This the colonel approved of and his success justified the daring feat. The only guns were two 3-pounders, which had been used in the village in the night action, and no doubt did good service as the ground was limited in extent, and an 18 pounder in a Battery half way up the mountain which commanded the passage of the river, and by their own account did a good deal of execution on the force embarking at Lewiston.

This Battery was placed under a bluff projection of the mountain. Brock was in it at the time, and the first intimation he had of the enemy being in possession of the heights was a party firing into it from this bluff point above, when he was obliged to decamp, along with Doctor Muirhead. As to the armistice, one can hardly approve of it, as had it not been made Fort Niagara must have fallen into our hands without a shot being fired. On the other hand our force was very much exhausted.

Eight Veterans of the Battle of Queenston Heights

Daniel Fields, Solomon Vrooman, Seneca Palmer, John P. Clement, John Whitten, Lewis Clement, Duncan McFarland, Daniel Cooper. Photo taken in 1869 when their united ages were 609

NOTE—In connection with the seizure of the schooner, Lord Nelson, the merchant vessel mentioned on page 30, it will be of interest to know that the Hon. James Crooks and his heirs have almost continuously, since 1815, prosecuted his claim for compensation for the undoubted illegal seizure of his ship. A little more than a year ago, those having the matter in charge succeeded in having the case placed on the list of cases to be heard by the American and British Claims Arbitration Tribunal, under the treaty signed by Hon James Bryce, the then British Ambassador at Washington, and Philander C. Knox, the American Secretary of State, on August 18th, 1910.

The Lord Nelson case was heard by the Tribunal, consisting of Monsieur, Henri Fromageot, of Paris, France, the Chairman of the Commission, Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, representing Great Britain, and Chandler P. Anderson, of New York, representing the United States, on March 26th, 1914. The case was argued by E. L. Newcombe, KC., of Ottawa, Deputy Minister of Justice, who had charge of the Canadian cases, and A. D. Crooks, Barrister, Toronto, a grandson of the Hon. James Crooks, Counsel for Great Britain, and by Hon. Robert Lansing, Counsel for the United States. On May 1st, 1914, judgment was given by the Commission, awarding the claimant, Henry J. Bethune, the legal representative of the heirs of Hon. James Crooks, and of his brother, William Crooks, who were joint owners of the Lord Nelson, the sum of $5,000 and interest at 4 per cent. for a little over 93 years, or a sum of nearly $24,000. It has, therefore, taken 100 years to obtain compensation for the seizure of the vessel, as no doubt the money will now be paid within the period of eighteen months allowed by the treaty for the payment of the amounts awarded by the Commissioners in connection with the various claims presented to them.

Reminiscences of Michael D, Gonder of Black Creek

Furnished by M. G. Sherk

Incidents quite fresh in the memory of the undersigned M. D. Gonder, pertaining to the first settlers along the bank of the Niagara River, most of them were known to the writer who was born on the bank of the Niagara River, lot No 6, township of Willoughby, where he now lives, was born in May, 1804, and not having had the benefit of schools could not be counted among the historians As to the first settlers the writer remembers hearing many of them state the time when they came to Canada which must have been prior to 1783 or soon after the termination of the Revolutionary War, as those referred to, namely old veterans of the war, were here when my father and grandfather emigrated from Pennsylvania. They came to a place now called Niagara, then the District of Nassau, now the District of Niagara, the latter embraced what is now divided into four counties, territory around lake Ontario including Little York, now Toronto. I will give the names of the first settlers on the banks of the Niagara whom I knew in their lifetime, commencing at the crossing into Bertie and down the river, Hardison, the Warrens, Gilmore, the Wintermutes (three brothers) Ashbaugh, Hersey, Risley, Andrew Miller, Grove, John Miller, Lewis, Maybee, John Palmer, Haverland, George House, Morningstar, Abraham Beam; at the outlet of Black Creek, Parshal Terry who was one of the first Parliament of Upper Canada, Robert McKindley, M. and J. Gonder, Smith, Thomas Richardson, Vineke, Wm. Hershey, Bowman C Hershey, Coldrake, Miller, Price, Judge Street, who was the proprietor of the grove opposite Navy Island, Thomas Cummings and the late James Cummings, being the owner of the balance of frontage to the Chippawa river. With regard to the incidents that I could relate of which I was an eyewitness along the river line it would be quite too cumbrous to state on paper. I

merely beg to say I saw all the invading forces that passed along this route and also Harrison's army when coming down from the west. This army was quite demoralised and diseased as there were a great many that died while stopping in this neighborhood over night, previous to their crossing over the lines. I also saw the army of Gen. Brown pass down the river on the 4th day of July, 1814, said to number 9000 not including 500 Indians. I also saw them retreating after the battle of Lundy's Lane very much reduced in number and having a good many wounded. The last army that invaded the province was General Issard or Izzaard, they were recalled before entering far into the Province coming as far down the river as Black Creek. One and half miles below Black Creek was the headquarters of the British Army, Gen Drummond commanding, who occupied the stone house I now live in. From this point we could plainly see the American Camp with the numerons tents the distance being three miles across the bay or bend of the river, this was in November, 1814. During all these wars and frightful times and the roaring of cannon I was stopping where I now live, these scenes together with what has occurred since, namely the Mackenzie Rebellion and the Fenian Raid have been the cause of the absence of improvement along the frontier line as troops have always been sent to the front and the dwellings have been always used for the Military I would here state that during the Campaign of Navy Island, 1837 38 every house from Chippawa to Black Creek a distance of seven miles was then occupied by troops Under these circumstances the inhabitants became discouraged in building costly buildings until a few years back when they have commenced improvements in some cases. This will answer for the poor buildings for the whole line in front of the townships of Willoughby and Bertie, but in regard to the interior of these townships there has been a material change both in buildings and roads commencing in the year 1830. There was fully one-third of the road lines in Bertie not opened up. Now they are all travelled with very few exceptions, and there are no non-residents In Willoughby perhaps the smallest township in Ontario in what is called the Tamarack Swamp, running through the centre from the north east corner to the south west corner; until 1830 there was very little land cleared back of the first and second concessions from the river front. In one instance the bush of 200 acres came out to the river. The greater part of this land was owned by residents and non-residents who paid but a very light tax. The northwest part of the township had a small settlement having merely one leading road to the village of Chippawa along the banks of Lyon's Creek, the balance of the roads in that section were called winter roads. This settlement was of a triangular form, not ex-

tending to the south western boundary of Willoughby perhaps lacking two miles, as I have taken the assessment a few times also the enumeration in 1852. At this time there was but one road leading through this Tamarack Swamp, now there are several. About the year 1830 quite a number of German emigrants came into Willoughby and commenced to buy small lots of this bush land, seldom over 50 acres, paying for it chiefly by chopping the wood into cordwood and drawing the same to Chippawa at 75 cents to $1 a cord. By this means they would pay for their land and enlarge their borders until some of them are now the owners of 200 acres of good wheat land. Wheat, barley and hay are now the principal products Navy Island is counted a part of the township of Willoughby and has lately been purchased by some gentlemen from the vicinity of Hamilton, who are now fitting it up for pleasure grounds. Until lately it was government land under license of occupation It contains about 300 acres and in 1837 was where Mackenzie administered his government for a time. This occurred nearly forty years ago when I was in my prime and I will not make any remarks on the subject of reform 1876.

MICHAEL D. GONDER

Dr. Cyrus Sumner

A Physician in Niagara District.

The following paper was given by Mrs. Murray of Grimsby and Mrs. Macdonnell of Toronto, having been given by a relative to us unknown.

"An eminent physician whose practice extended throughout the whole Niagara District."—Dr. C. F. Mewburn.

Dr. Summer was born at Hebron, 1776, studied his profession under Dr. Lynn at Albany, N Y. and came to Canada about 1800. He made his home at or near Newark, now Niagara, and was fortunate in winning the regard and friendship of Dr. Robert Kerr. In a letter written to his brother living at Saratoga he tells of his affairs in Canada. The letter is dated Clinton, Niagara District, O t. 1804. "I have not been idle since I came to this country and have taken every advantage to gain information respecting my profession and on Friday last at York I passed an examination before the Surgeon General of York, Dr. Baldwin, Clerk of the Crown and Staff Surgeon of Niagara, after which I received a very handsome letter from the Board, wishing me a great deal of prosperity, together with a license, on fine parchment to practise physic, surgery and midwifery in which several branches I have been closely employed since I came to this country. When I first came into this Province I put myself under the Staff Surgeon at Niagara, Dr. Robert Kerr, (my patron) who has shown me every mark of friendship for which I feel myself obliged."

A letter from Dr Kerr to Dr. A. MacDonell, Esq.; says: "The bearer, Dr. Cyrus Sumner, I beg leave to introduce to you, he has been three years in this country, part of the time in my shop and the other part settled near the Forty Mile Creek, where he has been very successful in practice especially fevers. He has passed the Medical Board at York. is remarkable for sobriety and is very attentive and diligent to the studies of his profession He had studied about four years in the United States before he came into this province. Having heard a medical man was wanted in my Lord Selkirk's land he requested a letter of introduction to you, (signed) Robert Kerr."

From this time Dr. Sumner was actively engaged in practice at Clinton, Twenty Mile Creek. When the war of 1812 broke out he had fully established himself as a leading physician of the old Niagara District and was held in high esteem Although a native of the United States his loyalty to his adopted country was unquestioned, and from the first to the last of the struggle he was engaged in responsible service to the Crown and intrusted with important commissions with the army and medical service. In a letter to his brother May 9th, 1816, he says, "A word of the war. At the commencement General Brock requested me to go with him to Detroit, which I did, and was the only Staff Surgeon on the expedition and from that time until the end of the war was in the most active service and at almost every battle that was fought—but never wounded though with narrow escapes. The experience I had was very great We were run very hard at times, but finally acquitted ourselves with some degree of honor." This modest claim by Dr. Sumner to his brother, it is presumed, was not gainsay.

Several valuable documents and letters addressed to Dr. Sumner are in the possession of his son, W. G. Sumner, Ingersoll, which contain not a few historical matters. The following letter is dated Perth, Upper Canada, Feb 6th, 1825. "I hereby certify that Cyrus Sumner was appointed temporary Hospital Assistant to the Army in the Niagara Frontier in the year 1812 and continued in the service till 1815, during which period he was diligent and zealous, and his conduct as a medical officer met my general approbation. Alex. Thom, Staff Surgeon N. P., then P.M., Officer of the Right Division."

Dr. Sumner was commissioned Surgeon to the 4th Lincoln Regiment Militia 1822. Dr. Sumner married, 1803, Mary, daughter of Benjamin Bell. They had ten children. Two daughters married nephews of the Hon. Wm. McMaster, two others married sons of Colonel William Nelles of Grimsby. The youngest two were twins, a son and a daughter. William Kerr, who was named after Wm. J. Kerr, Chief of the Six Nations, and the daughter named after the Chief's wife, Elizabeth Brant. She became the wife of Dr. James Graham Of the ten children only two are now living, (1893), Mrs. McMaster and W. K. Sumner of Ingersoll.

A PIONEER HEROINE

Mrs. Bell's long hard journey from Jersey to Grimsby. Extracts from a paper furnished by Mrs. Murray of Grimsby.

In 1792 a man named John Bell came from the State of New Jersey to the Niagara Peninsula to visit his wife's brothers, Squire

John and Andrew Pettitt, who gave the name to St. Andrew's Church, Grimsby. He had promised to send for his wife, but as the weeks passed on and she received no summons to come she decided to follow him. In the month of September, 1792, on the banks of the Delaware river in the State of New Jersey one day a woman might have been seen preparing to leave for Canada. She was about thirty five years of age and had eight children, the eldest one a daughter about fifteen years old, the youngest a baby girl of nine months She had three horses with pack saddles and a few articles of clothing for herself and her family, a tent made by sewing a few sheets together and some provisions for the journey. The clothing, tent, provisions and smallest children were packed upon the horses, and in this manner they commenced their long and tedious journey through forests and over mountains, fording rivers, for there were no roads or bridges at that time in the part of the country they were travelling through. There were no public houses or inns to entertain the weary travellers at night, so they had to erect their tent and sleep in the open air. For two or three weeks they pursued their weary way, sometimes meeting Indians and passing their villages, but these red men never molested or harmed the travellers, on the contrary they were kind and obliging, readily selling and often giving them venison, corn, etc.

Once on fording a stream one of the horses put his head down to drink and threw one of the children, a little girl of eight over his head into the water. She was nearly drowned, but was finally rescued, her shoulder being dislocated by the fall. This little girl afterwards became Mrs. Sumner, mother of W. K. Sumner of Ingersoll. At last they arrived at Fort Niagara which was occupied by British Soldiers, who put them across the Niagara on the Canadian shore, the long expected land of promise. From Niagara they made their way along the shore of Lake Ontario to the township of Grimsby where Mrs Bell joined her husband, two brothers and a sister. It was a happy meeting. The children were disposed of among friends until a log house was built, as it was very easy to get land in Grimsby in those days.

It has been found that this story of pioneer life written by Miss Nisbet appeared in the Hamilton Herald, and thus was obtained by Mrs. Murray, a relative of Dr. Sumner and Mrs. Bell, and thus reached our hands.

Royal Canadian Rifles at Hudson Bay 1857

Interesting letter of A. J. Sharpe, relating to two companies of the Royal Canadian Rifles going to Fort Garry in 1857 by way of Hudson Bay, furnished by the late Nicol Kingsmill, K. C., to the Historical Society, being interesting to us as several companies of the Royal Canadian Rifles were stationed at Niagara.

Chicago, Aug. 13th, 1891

Nicol Kingsmill,
Barrister, Toronto.

Dear Sir:—Miss Langly writes me that you wish to have some of the particulars about the sending of troops to the Hudson Bay Territory by the British Government I hope that what little information I can give you will be of service in this matter. So far as I know in 1857 two companies of the Royal Canadian Rifles were sent to what was then Fort Garry, now Winnipeg, and as armed troops are not usually taken through a foreign country without special permission from that country, the rank and file were sent round in a sailing vessel to York Factory at the head of Hadson Bay and taken by boats and canoes from there to Fort Garry.

The officers commanding these men may have gone with or travelled through by way of St. Paul, Minn. That I am not certain of.

In September, 1859, my father, then Captain and Adjutant of the Royal Canadian Rifles at Toronto, was ordered to relieve Captain Hibbard, (who afterwards commanded the regiment) and left Toronto with five other officers, all unmarried, and a Surgeon for Fort Garry. My mother, my elder brother and self were in the party.

We went to Grand Haven, Mich., by rail, crossed Lake Michigan on the Goodrich line of Steamers to Milwaukee. From there we went by rail to Saint Paul, at that time the western terminus of the railroad We crossed the prairies from St Paul to Fort Garry by stage, and if I remember rightly, Burbank owned the stage

line in connection with the late Commodore Kittson, who died not long ago in St. Paul. Our trip occupied some seven weeks from Toronto to Fort Garry.

The officers who were relieved on our arrival came back by the same route we had travelled. After being two years at Fort Garry, the necessity for troops having ceased, the detachment was withdrawn, the troops coming home by way of York Factory, and my father and the junior officers going with them. They travelled from Fort Garry to York Factory on Hudson Bay in trading boats or batteaux At York Factory they found a sailing vessel waiting for them and started for Quebec. They were becalmed for six weeks, chiefly off the banks of Newfoundland and there were grave doubts as to their ever reaching Quebec, being so long overdue. My mother, brother and self returned from Fort Garry by way of the United States.

Our party was made up of Bishop, now Archbishop Tache and his Chaplain and another priest whose name I forget, who was attached to St. Boniface College, at that time established across the river from Fort Garry, a Mr Harriet, one of the Factors of the Hudson Bay Co., and his wife, my mother, brother and self.

During the time that we were in Fort Garry, a small steamer had been put on the Red River between Georgetown, now Moorehead and Fort Garry. We travelled by her as far as Georgetown and took the stage from there to St. Cloud a small town west of St Paul connected with the latter by rail in 1861.

During the two years we spent in Fort Garry railroad communi ation had been established between St. Paul and Chicago. We returned to Canada by way of Chicago and Detroit. I think that the above fa ts are about all the information that I imagine you want about our trip to the Canadian Northwest, then the Hudson Bay Territory.

A curious thing happened to me the other day. At a meeting of the Finance Committee of the Episcopal Diocese of Chicago, I met an old gentlemen and as soon as I was introduced to him he thought a moment and said, "It seems to me I remember that name." In talking to him afterwards I found that he had been an officer in the regular army of the United States, and that in 1859 he commanded a detachment of United States troops at Fort Abercrombie then one of the farthest west stations in the army. I asked him if he remembered a party of British Officers accompanied by a lady and two little boys staying one night at the fort in September, 1859. He said "certainly" and then I told him I was one of the small boys of the party.

While we were at Fort Garry, Louis Riel, who was hanged after the Red River Rebellion, (the North West Rebellion,) was a Divinity Student at the St. Boniface College, where we used to see him.

Trusting that these facts can be of service to you, I am

yours very truly,

A. J. SHARPE

The letter which accompanied the above was the following:

Toronto, July 2nd, 1906

Dear Miss Carnochan:

The enclosed account of an expedition of the old R. C Rifles to the Red river in the 50's, I thought you might like to place among the library manuscrips. I was interested in that old regiment, my brother Capt. Kingsmill and brother in law, Captain, afterwards Major Grange, having been in the Regiment. I remember the Capt. Sharpe mentioned in the letter.

Yours faithfully,

NICOL KINGSMILL

Adam Vrooman

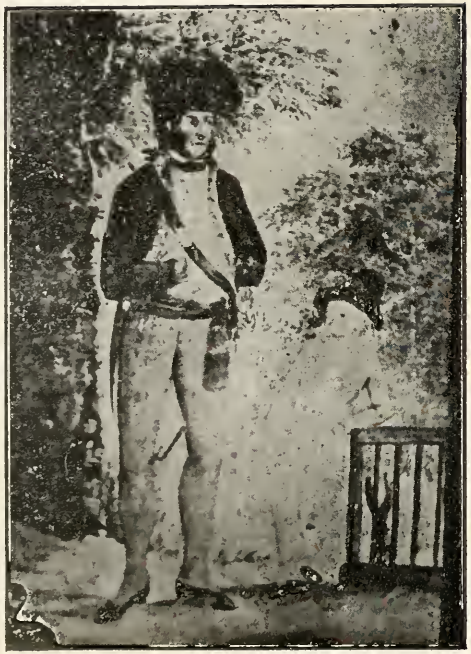
Illustrations are given generally to accompany the story, but in this case what is written is to illustrate the pictures.

From various sources I have gathered up information of the Vrooman's as early settlers. The photos taken I believe from oil paintings of Adam Vrooman and of his wife with two children, one of whom is Solomon Vrooman and the romantic story connected therewith were given first by Mrs. Thomas of St. Catharines. Other information and photos from the oil paintings were given by Mr J. D. Bennett of Beamsville, and from church registers, inscriptions in graveyards, Ontario Archives and other sources many items have been gleaned. The romantic family history is told by Mrs. Thomas thus; "Margaret de Peyster MacTice was engaged to Adam Brown, but the Indians stole her away. Later Adam Vrooman rescued and bought her from them for a rifle, jack knife, a few pennies and some bright buttons, he took her to her home and afterwards married her. They had a family of eight children. Adam Brown came and settled along the Niagara river with his wife, later Mrs. Brown died and when Col. Vrooman died the sweethearts of other days joined hearts and hands." Thus the picture is that of Margaret de Peyster MacTice, who became first Mrs. Adam Vrooman and afterwards Mrs. Adam Brown, One of the children is Solomon Vrooman The other picture is that of Adam Vrooman, Sergt. in Butler's Rangers and the boy (not very distinct) is his son Adam The following information was given with the photos by Mr. J. D Bennett. "From a copy of the old United Empire list preserved in the Crown Land Department at Toronto, it appears that one Adam Vrooman of German descent served as a Sergeant in Butler's Rangers. His name appears on the provision list at Niagara as a married man with two children in the year 1786. Later in life he seems to have been given the title of Colonel Vrooman. Previous to his coming to America he must have served in the German army as his occupation is put down as a German soldier, (though it is believed he was a native of Holland.) In the photo he is taken as dressed in his uniform with his son Adam by his side. In

the other photo is his wife with son Solomon and his daughter. These pictures must have been taken after he had taken up his residence in Canada. His daughter married a son of Gilbert Field, whose name appears in the list at Toronto as a private in Butler's Rangers. Solomon upon coming of age accepted the crown grant of two hundred acres situated on the Niagara River about half a mile north of Queenston and on this farm he was living when the war of 1812 broke out, he at once enlisted for service and had the opportunity of making his first stand against the enemy on his own farm, for the battery referred to in the history of the battles of Queenston Heights was on his farm and quite close to the house. The family was taken to a neighbor's some distance from the battle field. The house was only struck once by the fire from the enemy. The old battery can be seen to this day on the farm now owned by Mr Kerr. Mr. Vrooman remained with the army through all the conflict in the Niagara District, and when the Americans captured Niagara he retreated with Colonel Harvey to Burlington Heights and helped to build the earthworks in what is now Harvey Park in Hamilton. He was also present at the battle of Stoney Creek, Beaver Dams and Lundy's Lane. This was given by Robert Kemp, a great grandson of Solomon Vrooman and a great great grandson of Adam Vrooman."

In the Brown, Fields and Vrooman family graveyard an inscription reads thus: Solomon S. Vrooman born Dec. 5th, 1783, died Aug. 21st, 1874. In St. Mark's Register it appears that Adam Vrooman died Jan. 8th, 1810. Abraham Vrooman's wife, Dorothy, who was born in New Jersey, was buried in Stamford Presbyterian graveyard in 1820. In the Ontario Archives, Isaac Vrooman is spoken of as giving a deed for 2000 acres in the Mohawk river in 1770. In the register of lots in the District of Nassau (Niagara) lot 23 is given with the name of Adam Vrooman, and in a map of the township, 1784, Adam Vrooman appears as the owner of lots 121, 122, 123 Some place I have seen it mentioned that Rachel Vrooman was the first white child born on the river road and that she was given 500 acres of land, but another account gives a different name. The statement that Adam Vrooman was a German soldier does not agree with what has been believed that the Vroomans were from Holland and I believe some of the family lately proved their right to belong to the Daughters of Holland Part of the old battery could be seen some years ago and a fragment was brought to the Historical building. From the battery Lewis Clement fired a cannon at the boats crossing the river for Queenston Heights.

In the St Catharines Journal of 1869, appeared an account of the meeting on the heights of eight veterans of the battle whose combined ages amounted to 609. Their names were Daniel Field,



Adam Vrooman

With his son Adam, Sergt. in Butler's Rangers, afterwards Col. Vrooman

Mrs. Adam Vrooman

Afterwards Mrs. Adam Brown, with son Solomon Vrooman and daughter

Solomon Vrooman, Seneca Palmer, John P. Clement, John Whitten Lewis Clement, Duncan McFarland, Daniel Cooper. The age of Solomon Vrooman was given as 86 and this corresponds with the age on the grave stone as he must then dying in 1874 have been 91. I had made the remark, how much we desired to see a picture of the veterans and singularly enough shortly after, a photo of the group was discovered and this is now reproduced here. Vrooman is given as the pilot at the taking of Fort Niagara, although the names of Field and Jas. McFarland have also been given, Duncan McFarland the youngest was powder boy.

Another Solomon Vrooman attended in 1908 the centennial of the Niagara High School having been a pupil of Dr. Whitelaw in 1850. Two grandsons are now in the Canadian Expeditionary force and are claiming their place on the Honor Roll of the descendants of United Empire Loyalists who are fighting for the Empire, as their ancestors fought over a century ago.

The Niagara Camp

By Florence Wright

Niagara is of course, quite used to military camps of the militia variety and was itself the scene of warfare a hundred years ago when the Canadians were fighting their neighbors. Fortunately for us the battle ground of the great war is far removed, but the mobilization and training of the 2nd Division of the Canadian Expeditionary Force for service in it has never been even remotely approached by any camp here, either in seriousness of purpose, magnitude or conduct. This camp has affected us, as a town, more directly and forcibly than any event of the war; its size, 14,202 men at the largest, preventing anyone from escaping its influence. It was a surprise to everyone that so many men should be camped on the 443 acres of the large common since there had been talk of abandoning Niagara as a military camping ground on account of its restricted area.

The season began May 3rd, on the arrival of the Toronto and McGill sections of the Canadian Officers Training Corps, composed mostly of students of those universities under Lieut. Cols. Lang and Macdonald, there being men from all over Canada and even from the West Indies. The Duke of Connaught reviewed them on May 13th and was greatly pleased with the showing. Each corps had an overseas section which left to complete their training in England shortly after the camp closed, the McGill men leaving by special boat directly from Niagara.

While this camp was in progress, the Eaton Machine Gun Battery, equipped by Sir John Eaton with Major Morrison in command, arrived with three of its armoured cars, most ieteresting objects, but destined on account of some fault in construction, to remain in Canada when the Battery sailed.

The officer commanding the 2nd division camp which opened here on May 23rd, was Colonel Logie, to whom was due most of the

praise for its exceptional good conduct. He was assisted by a permanent staff of 24 men who were in charge of the various branches of the service and resided at Butler's Barracks

The different units here during the summer were Divisional Cycle Depot, Capt. Schwartz in command, which camped on the river bank, north of Paradise Grove; 30th and 31st Batteries of the Canadian Field Artillery, commanded by Majors Gillies and Peacock respectively, located south of the Lake Road near the Four Mile Creek. The 40th Battery, Major Southam, officer commanding camped north of Paradise Grove for two weeks before 'the great trek.' 2nd Field Company Canadian Engineeers which besides its regular work under Major Beggs, did a great deal to restore Fort Mississauga, patching up the stone work of the entrances, hanging the old gates, putting on a new roof and finally building a breakwater about six feet inside the old one.

The infantry units were: 35th Battalion, Canadian Expeditionary Force under Lt Col. McCordick which camped south of Fort George and sent a draft to England on August 16th and finally left here as a unit Oct. 15th, when their camping ground was occupied by the 81st Battalion, C. E. F., Lt Col. Belson. 36th Battalion, C. E. F., Lt. Col. Ashton, whose lines were near headquarters and who left for England in June. 37th Batt. C E.F., Lt. Col. Birk, camped north of Fort George and was supposed to have the best brass band in camp, always a disputed point, of course, when men from other battalions were present. 58th Batt. C. E. F., Lt. Col. Genet. 74th Batt C.E.F., Lt. Col. Winleyer. 76th Battalion C.E F,, Lt. Col. Ballantine, all camped west of the River Road and north of Paradise Grove 75th Batt. C.E F. under Lt. Col. Beckett, composed mostly of men from the Mississauga Horse, was near headquarters where also were the men attending the Provisional School of Infantry under Lt Col. Lang, which held two six week courses. 83rd Batt. C.E.F., Lt. Col. Pellatt, on the Lake Common beside the river, while the 84th Batt C. E. F., under Lt Col. W. T. Stewart and the 86th Machine Gun Batt. C E. F. under Lt.-Col. W. W. Stewart, also on the Lake Common, were camped just east of the north end of Queen Street The 74th, 83rd and 84th Batts. also sent reinforcement drafts during the summer. The 92nd Highlanders, C E F., Lt.-Col. Chisholm, came the beginning of September and camped west of the 35th lines.

Among the non fighting, but not therefore non-dangerous units were No. 5 Detachment Canadian Permanent Army Service Corps., Major Milsom commanding, two drafts of No. 2. Overseas A S. C. Training Depot: Troops Supply Column and Mechanical Transport Training Depot all under Lieut. Hendy.

The soldiers' day began with reveille at 5 30 a.m. and drill lasted until 4.30 p m , first post was at 9.30 p.m., last post 10 and lights out at 10 15 with all sorts of work crowded into the interval. A sightseeing trip on the common in the morning was never lacking in views of fascinating incidents such as physical drill, some companies doing it particularly well, notably one from the 35th Batt. sent to the Canadian National Exhibition at Toronto, who delighted thousands with their precision and skill; other smaller groups being merely amusing as when one officer and three men lay on their backs and solemnly raised each leg alternately to the sky. Drill in the morning was usually done by squads or platoons—here a few recruits still in civilian outfits with only the military cowbreakfasts to mark them as soldiers, learning the difference between left and right—then a uniformed company going through more complicated evolutions—there a group sitting under the trees being lectured on deportment or how to make a handgrenade out of a baking powder tin—farther on, men rushing over the trenches and bayonetting sand bag Germans with what were supposed to be blood-curdling yells—probably they will gain any of that quality lacking when used in a real attack—and others were being shown the mysteries of the rifle. Frequently one encountered a signal squad with flags, learning their alphabet or a more advanced one sending messages—a method said to be obsolete at the front where field telephone and telegraphs are used.

In the afternoon the soldiers' time was taken up by short marches and battalion manoeuvres, and a very popular institution on the warm days was the bathing parade, when whole companies marched through the town, swinging their towels and singing "We'll Never Let the Old Flag Fall."

A great many varieties of trenches have been dug, all the very latest from France first line trenches with barbed wire entanglements and steps and pegs for assisting in charges, trenches with dugouts and look outs, connecting by underground passages with other trenches built with ramparts of sand bags and zig zag to prevent damage from enfilading fire. The most elaborate of these are on the common, but they are found too, by the shore on the lake common and a shallow, square kind with built up timber shelters, probably for the artillery, at the Four Mile Creek.

One realised the size of the camp when the reviews were held the first by Sir Sam Hughes, Minister of Militia, on Wednesday, September 22nd; the second by Sir Robert Borden the following Saturday and finally by H. R. H. the Duke of Cannaught on October the 7th. The first place in the March past was taken by the artillery, and then the infantry battalions marching first in close column

and the second time in column of march a seemingly endless line, yet only a little over ten thousand men, a mere bagatelle of the millions engaged in the war. The massed open-air church parades, which brought all the Protestants together on Sunday morning, also gave an idea of the size. At these parades a very simple form of service was used and a short sermon delivered, once by the Bishop of Toronto and by one or other of the Chaplains notable among them being Major Forneret, Major Williams and Captain Gilmour, the latter a Professor in McMaster University. But when the camp was at its largest it was found impracticable to have such a large parade and consequently it was broken up and four or five smaller ones were held. An open air Mass was held Aug. 9th in front of St. Vincent de Paul Church and on following Sundays for the Roman Catholics. After this the boats from Toronto brought swarms of relatives and friends to visit them.

The times when service conditions were most nearly approached were on the route marches which were held every Friday, always with Queenston as objective and varied according to the experience of the different battalions the more hardened ones carrying guns and marching by Progressive Avenue. When they arrived at Queenston for a two hours rest, they were served, if they were lucky, with sandwiches and tea, which were consumed while strolling around Brock's monument or playing leap frog. The march home was invariably down the River Road when they marched by brigades, with half an hour between each, always with van guard, main body, rear guard and connecting files. An amusing mistake happened on one march when the officer in charge of the advance guard supposed that the main guard should be 200 yards in the rear and the officer in charge of the latter had been ordered to close up to 125 yards The man in front hurried on, looking anxiously back and finding the others approaching much too closely and the ones behind hastened to fill the gap. Needless to say, that march was made in record time and the men grumbled at the pace all the way home. The battalions were always accompanied by their scouts who went along, climbing fences, a hundred yards from the road. Occasionally a single battalion would go out for a night march and the scouts of another battalion would constitute the enemy and try to find out as many details as possible as to route, numbers and destination.

Each battalion had signallers attached to it who used dark or light flags in contrast to the background. On march days, they signalled from Half Moon Battery to a point mid way up the river and relayed the messages from there to the parapet at Queenston. Some signallers were quartered in St. Andrew's Church, where from

the tower of the old church, of 1794, observations of the enemy had been made a hundred years ago. From there they relayed their messages to the Four Mile Creek and so on to St. Catharines, bat it is rumored that it took longer to send them than for the soldiers to march.

Chief among the institutions looking after the welfare of the men was the Stationary Hospital in command of Major Richardson, which occupied most of the site of Fort Georgé, and was supplied with patients from the daily sick parades of the different battalions, where the men who considered themselves too ill to work were divided into genuine cases and slackers—one unfeeling doctor putting into the latter class all the men who appeared on parade smoking. The historic spot was filled with rows of tents for patients, nursing sisters and doctors with in addition a dressing, a dispensary and an operating tent which was later replaced by a permanent operating room, opened by Lady Borden September 25th. The Army Medical Corps, which sent several drafts to the front during the summer, was camped quite separately at the north end of the fort. The hospital was supplied with flowers and fruit twice a week and provided with some necessary equipment by the Women's Institutes of the town and Queenston. The patients with the exception of the infectious cases, which were sent around by motor ambulance were moved to Toronto by a special train temporarily used as a hospital. This event is supposed to be unique in the annals of Canada

Though well equipped for looking after cases of illness and accident, the work of prevention was considered as important and the restored Navy Hall, near which Governor Simcoe resided was fitted up for the Laboratory Unit and the Dental Corps. Captains Fitzgerald and Hume officers commanding. Here the soldiers for overseas service were sent on arrival in camp to receive the first of three instalments of typhoid serum, which were given at intervals of two or three days. The inoculation for typhoid fever has been very successful in combating this scourge of camp life and was administered with the utmost despatch, three or four doctors busy at once, so that the men walked in at one door and out the other in a steady stream A whole battalion could be finished off in less than two hours. Vaccination takes somewhat longer, but is complete in one treatment. The refractory men who wanted to write the Minister of Militia about this infringement of their personal liberty by compulsory inoculation were marched to the guard tent and brought down later to be treated at the bayonet point.

The Laboratory Unit was also concerned with the water supply and looked after the chlorination of the town water as well as the purification of that from the river which was done by an

ultra-violet ray machine. The water was first filtered which took out 95 per cent of the impurities and then run through glass tubes that were surrounded by the ultra violet rays which rendered the other 5 per cent harmless. Samples were taken every 15 minutes both of the town and 'the ultra-violated water,' as someone called it, and the wagons of the battalions were tested every day. All the springs and wells in the surrounding country were also examined.

The Dental Corps seemed to have an almost hopeless task as, with only six chairs available, they aimed at examining and mending the teeth of every soldier in camp. The men came down about a dozen at a time in charge of a sergeant and waited around some times for two or three days. Necessarily, the work was quite roughly and hastily done.

The soldiers did not lack for places to supplement the some times distasteful food the government supplied and the most popular of these were the Battalion Canteens where a man could treat either a fellow soldier or friends and know that the profit would be used for his benefit. One canteen with the money made, installed electric light all through the lines and another used to supply special fish suppers after the Friday route march.

The Y. M. C A with tents on both commons had amusements, games, sports and a reading room, with movies when the evenings became dark. There were also song services on Sundays and concerts at other times.

The St. Andrew's Brotherhood of the Anglican Church did much the same work and tried to make up its disadvantage of being unfavorably situated outside the lines by providing specially good food. Another feature was that of having the women of the town serve the soldiers, a feature that the women enjoyed, however it may have struck the soldier, but we know their services were appreciated.

The soldiers found other ways of filling in their spare time, the commons being dotted with games of football and baseball as long as it was light. The movies were well patronized and all sorts of shooting galleries and refreshment booths sprang up in town Where the artillery men were camped there are to be found evidences of another recreation—someone has built a miniature Swiss village in a bank of earth against a barn.

Eveyone has been loud in the praise of the conduct of the soldiers, attributing it mainly to the lack of liquor but probably the discipline was a great deal stricter than in former camps. Naturally there were a number of untoward incidents as when two or three Austrians were found enlisted in one battalion. They were promptly arrested and sent to Toronto under guard Another had

a small mutiny on its hands which soon blew over. There were several desertions and one man found in the camp was drummed out of his regiment—marched up and down the lines and finally sent off with a whack over the head from the big drum stick. The soldiers enjoyed cleaning up a circus that was supposed to have come to town for their benefit, but was found to be making money by fraudulent means.

The camp was broken up gradually, taking two weeks for the process, one battalion leaving each day for St. Catharines where the first bivouac on the long march was made. The night before a battalion left was always a gala night for that unit. They built a bonfire of immense size and marched round it, shouting and singing and having an hilarious time The 92nd not content with their tremendous fire and perhaps excited by the pipes, burned the judges' stand on the race course, which had been laid out in 1797 by the Turf Club composed of British officers.

The march to Toronto was made in six stages: St, Catharines, Grimsby, Hamilton, Bronte and Port Credit were the camping places, and there was always an enemy force in the offing Everywhere the men were received with open arms and were given numberless pies. The treatment accorded the 83rd Battalion the Sunday they spent in St. Cathorines is still spoken of by the men with enthusiasm and gratitude. Everyman received at least one invitation to have dinner and spend the day in someone's home, a few people entertaining as many as six soldiers. The 83rd were also lucky in being the first battalion to be given a hot bath in the large vats of the St. Lawrence Starch Company at Port Credit, where they arrived covered with mud.

And so ended the camp of 1915, memorable in many ways, but chiefly for the fact that every man in it had sacrificed more or less for his country and was prepared to offer the greatest sacrifice, that of life, that freedom and justice might prevail.

Meetings

The Regular Meetings are on the second Monday of each month from October to May, except that the Annual Meeting is on the 13th of October,

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Publications

Of many of our Publications the edition is exhausted, but we have (Price chiefly 25 cents)

5 Reprinted, Sermon of Rev. R. Addison, Historic Houses, etc.
11 Reminiscences, reprinted
12 Battle of Fort George, republished from No. 1
14 Letters of Mrs. Wm. Dummer Powell, 1807-1821
15 Sir Isaac Brock, Count de Puisaye, republished
17 Ten Years of the Colony of Niagara
18 Early History of St. Mark's, Robert Gourlay, etc.
19 Inscriptions and Graves in the Niagara Peninsula. Price 40 cents. No. 10, reprinted with additions
20 Reminiscences of Fenian Raid, etc.
21 Historic Buildings, Churches, No. 7, reprinted with additions
22 Some Graves in Lundy's Lane.
23 Fort Niagara, Col MacDougal
24 Catalogue
25 Laura Secord, Diary of a Prisoner in Fort Garry, 1869 70
26 Notes on District of Niagara, 1791-3
27 Names only but much more. No. 1 Company, Niagara
28 The Present Issue.

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